Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. VI. NO. 120 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to.

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON.
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL BHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.

Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."

Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."

Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."

Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."

REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., M.D.
LONAVLA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 115, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer,

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 190 PIECES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Haridas Goculdas:—
190 pieces white shirtings Potter Brand and Comb Brand and 42 yards.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 24th INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial household and office furniture, such as sliding dining tables, sideboard, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, typewriters, chests of drawers, single and double almyrahs, gown presses, teapoys, hat stands, dressing and washing tables, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads.
By order of the office concerned:—
2 bales, 555½ lbs., genuine Helvatia Laces.
100 cwts. Iron coach screws, 5 by 2 size.
1 Duplicating machine.
18 Volumes Imperial set of Dickins' works.
3 pressure K. oil hanging lamps, 300 C. P.
3 pressure K. oil bracket lamps 300 C. P.
1 lot about 640 fountain pens of different makes.
36 electric torches, 6 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GENUINE HELVATIA LACES.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—
2 bales, 555½ lbs., genuine Helvatia Laces.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CWTS. COACH SCREWS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—
100 cwts. coach screws, 5in. by 2in.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING A BUNGALOW IN MOFISSIL.

AUCTION SALE OF NEWLY BUILT TWO STORIED BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "NAGERDAS MANSION" NEAR VILLA PARLA STATION OF B. B. & C. I. RY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated in village Villa Parla in Salsette Taluka, Thana District, measuring 1,150 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal No. — Survey No. 183, Pot No. — and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Nagerdas Dharsy, on or towards the South by the land of Manuel Mangel Mistry, on or towards the East by the land of Anderji Nathoo and on or towards the West by the property of Eles Kotar.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 169 BALES SARGODAH COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jamshed Godown of Messrs. Khimji Vishram, by order of Mr. Ayaldas Sawaldas of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Rahmoo Mowji Karachiwalla:—
107 bales Sargodah Cotton.
62 bales Sargodah Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 TINS TALLOW.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Arab Abdul Rahaman Sahin.
410 tins Tallow each tin containing about 40 lbs.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M.
AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES PUNJAB COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE).

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 21st May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B. B. & C. I. Railway's Co.'s Cotton Yard at Colaba:—
14 bales Punjab cotton (slightly damaged by fire.).
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to the Bank of Bombay. Tele. No. 3297.

TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of Rich Household and Office Furniture, Assorted Piece-goods, Precious Jewellery Articles, Safe, Typewriter, Phonograph, Gent's Cycle, Chinese Antimony and Crockeryware, and other useful and household miscellaneous articles.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to the Bank of Bombay, very rich and artistic household and office furniture of the latest style and design, made up of seasoned teak and blackwood furniture consisting of almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, dressing washing and writing tables, screens, book cases, show cases, cradles, Chinese antimony and crockeryware, toys, gold watches, cycle, typewriter, etc.
By the order of the parties concerned:—
One lot of cotton and silk cloth, consisting of velvet, plush and voyel.
Property of a private gentleman:—
One lot of pearl and diamond ornaments, bangles, rings, kudos, pearl malas, etc.
The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0 Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.

MATRIMONIAL.

ANGLO-INDIAN LADY desires correspondence war-disabled soldier (European or Anglo-Indian) view matrimony. Genuine. Confidential. Apply Box No. 298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4417

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, who can correspond independently, also Eurasians or Goanese SALESMEN, having experience in Mill Stores and Machinery. Apply Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

WANTED—A permanent First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER on probation for 12 months. Salary Rs. 150—10—200. Apply stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials before 31st May, 1918, to CHIEF OFFICER, Municipality, Shikarpur (Sind). 4428

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, (one in Science), and an UNDERGRADUATE or a VERNACULAR TRAINED TEACHER for the Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the MANAGER, stating Second Language, optional subject and the salary expected. 4416

WANTED.—For a local Mill immediately, six competent CLERKS, 3 English, Gujarati knowing and 3 English, Marathi knowing, to do clerical and supervising works, those acquainted with Mill working preferred. Starting salary Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply sharp, stating age, caste, and past experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 293 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED.—A CLERK, prepared to enlist and to proceed on service at once for work in the Base Office, Busra. Pay Rs. 18-8 as a Sepoy, including Batta with Office Allowance according to qualifications, free clothing, rations and lodging, active service conditions. Applicant must be physically fit. Preference given to clerks of previous regimental experience. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 105th MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Belgaum. 4241

WANTED—A man for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the Yeola City Municipality on Rs. 90-5-125. He will be on probation for one year. His initial pay will be Rs. 90 and he will get an annual increment of Rs. 5 on approved service. He will get no conveyance or other allowance. Only men thoroughly conversant with municipal work and administration need apply. Applications must reach, before the 1st of June, 1918, the PRESIDENT, Yeola City Municipality. 4420

WANTED—For the permanent establishment of the Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu, two COMPOSITORS on Rs. 22 and 25 per mensem. Men selected will be on six months' probation before being confirmed in their respective appointments which are pensionable. Those who can set up in English and Urdu or English and Hindi will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the MANAGER, Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu. 4422

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHIEF OFFICER and SECOND ENGINEER for H. T. "SEAPOOL." Apply on board, Alexandra Dock. 4419

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English and Modi well, accounts and building measurements necessary. Pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Apply to E. F. GOMEZ, Andheri, Thana District. 4429

WANTED—By a leading Japanese firm, SALESMEN in Camphor, Chemicals and Drugs, Sugar, Cotton-yarns, Artificial Silk etc., Really competent men need apply to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4427

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply in writing stating salary required to INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING Co., Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Liptons. 4425

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good abilities in English. Pay up to Rs. 65 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials before 1st June to the HOME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar (Rajputana). 4421

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A running PRINTING PRESS doing small newspaper printing work in good order. Apply to HUSSEIN SHERIFF, Kurla. 4426

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TURNER OIL ENGINE, quite new, in original packing, from 2½ to 10 B.H.P. Apply to BALI & Co., Delhi. 4391

FOR SALE—SODA WATER FACTORY and SUGAR HYDRO EXTRACTOR and BOILER, 24 by 6 by 140. Apply PLATT & Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. 4423

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—One SIDDLEY-DAISY 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder MOTOR CAR, recently painted and overhauled, in perfect condition. Price 12,000 or near offers. Apply OSMAN SOBANI, Hornby Road. 4431

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—Qualified men for RELIEVING GENERAL CLERKS and PARCEL CLERKS posts, pay Rs. 30 and upwards according to qualifications. Only those possessing previous Railway experience and who are able to pass necessary test need apply.

2. Untrained Candidates and Cabin Candidates are also requireed, the former must have passed the VI Standard and the latter IV Standard. These Candidates while under training receive an allowance of Rs. 15 a month and on passing out of the Training Class are appointed on a starting salary of Rs. 20.

3. All applicants must be prepared to pass a Medical Examination.

4. Apply to DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 262A

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the HINDUSTHAN, LIMITED, which was advertised to be held on Monday, the 20th May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, 12—16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Statutory Report, has been POSTPONED for want of a quorum, to MONDAY, the 27th May, 1918, at the same time and same place.

By order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918. 4420

WANTED.

WANTED.—Qualified SIGNALLERS, pay according to qualifications.

Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, G. I. P. Railway, Kali Chowki, Parel Road, Bombay. 262

NOTICE.

IF NARSINGH PRASAD KAYASTH, of Cawnpore, who was lately working in the U. P. Motor Training School Lucknow, will put himself into communication promptly with Mr. SANDS, Superintendent, of Police at Bareilly, he will hear something to his advantage. 4345

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT TUESDAY 21st MAY
Bombay's Particular Favourite
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

WEDNESDAY 22nd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

THURSDAY 23rd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"A WALTZ DREAM"

FRIDAY 24th MAY
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
2nd Edition

SATURDAY 25th MAY
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous musical war play
THE "BETTER 'OLE"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 P. M.
BIG ATTRACTION THIS WEEK
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
The incomparable 4-Reel Comedy Drama featuring
Messrs. Yorke and Leonard in a remarkable human story with a judicious mingling of comedy which made
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Famous

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
THE
Gaiety Comedy & Revue Co.
Presents
THIS SEASON'S SUCCESSFUL PARSI BURLESQUE
MERWANJI'S MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE
Preceded by
MAMMOTH VARIETIES
Including
THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
THURSDAY, 23rd MAY
Important Announcement!
STARRING ENGAGEMENT OF
Jimmy Gerald
AUSTRALIA'S OWN
THE ACROBATIC DAME
Husband of
ESSIE JENNINGS
Bombay's favourite Singer
Direct from the Battle front
COMEDIAN AND ECCENTRIC DANCER
In his
DAME
impersonation of
MOTHER GOOSE
as played by him for two consecutive years at the leading theatre of Australia will also present
A SCREAMINGLY FUNNY FARCE
THE TELEPHONE BOY
JIMMY GERALD AS THE BOY
'UNDRED LAUGHS TO A MINUTE
A LAUGH, A YELL, A RIOT
In conjunction with
STEVE BUCKINGHAM & THE GAIETY COMEDY Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

STILL ANOTHER WINNER!
Mr. E. H. DUCASSE presents
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10
the Metro Wonder-Play in 5 acts:
"THE COME-BACK"
A superb picture of Society and the Snow-Capped Mountains of Canada—the finest tonic during the hot weather, featuring the Screen's Handsomest Actor
HAROLD LOCKWOOD
and the Daintiest Little Actress
MAY ALLISON
SCREAMING COMIC PATHE GAZETTE

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Change of Programme To-morrow with
"HIS GOLDEN HOUR"
AN "ECLIPSE" MASTERPIECE.

TOWN HALL

TO-NIGHT
and following Four Nights only.
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
PRESENTS THE
FANTASTICS
Miles and Miles of Music, Mirth and Smiles.
Miss Nellie Black Violinist and Vocalist.
Miss Hilda Felstead Comedienne.
Miss Elsie Black Flautist and Piccolo Soloist.
Miss Mary Macfarlane Business Manager.
Complete Change of Programme every Second night.
PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Seething with the Red Hate and Blood Lust of Frenzied Nations.
The Mightiest Picture of World Conflict That the Brain of Man Has Yet Conceived and Realized
THE FALL OF A NATION
Thomas Dixon's Thrilling Film Spectacle of America's Future, with a Central Love Theme of Engrossing Power
VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC
SPECIAL NOTICE
This is the first original score ever written by an eminent composer to accompany a great picture. It will be performed IN ITS MAGNIFICENT ENTIRETY during the presentations here

NEXT SAT. 25th MAY
MARIE CORELI'S MASTERPIECE
"TEMPORAL POWER"

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.
MURDER . . MYSTERY . . MELODRAMA
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE IN A Powerful Pathe Drama
"THE MARK OF CAIN"
PATHE'S
"HISTORY OF THE WAR"
Depicting the German advance on Antwerp.
PATHE GAZETTE, Etc.
Daily 7, 8-45, 10-30, Matinees, Saturday 5, Sunday 3-30 and 5

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
THE GIRL and the GAME
EPISODES 7—8—9
The instructive and entertaining
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
AND A
SPARKLING COMIC
are included in the Programme.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.
KANJI MALJI
JEWELLER.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.
The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.
406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 17th:

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value		21.85
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	25.60
	Oct.	24.78
	Jan.	24.54
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	25.07
	Oct.	23.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
May	21.69—7
June	21.38—2
July	20.54—4
Aug.	19.87—6
Sept.	19.50 Unchgd.

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
May	20.50
May-June	20.42 —10
June-July	20.34

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price.
May	21.75—1
June	21.30—30
July	20.51—7
August	19.92—1
Sept.	19.49—1

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.50
May-June	20.42 —10
June-July	20.34

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 17th:

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price
May	29.05
June	28.65 Unchgd.
July	28.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.25
" " Fully Good	16.75
" " Fine	17.12
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.66
" " " Fully Good	18.16
" " " Fine	18.53
" Broach Good	20.29
" " Fully Good	20.54
" " Fine	20.70
" Scinde Good	16.25
" " Fully Good	16.75
" " Fine	17.12
Egyptian Sakellaridis	29.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...
" Exports, to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, May 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" to Continent	...
Futures at New York July	25.05—43
" " Oct.	24.12—44
" " Jan.	23.90—40
Spot Cotton at New York	26.65—65
" " Orleans	29.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.53—1
" " Oct.	23.30—18

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Markets re-open on Tuesday.	
Consols 2½%	56½ Unchgd
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 17th:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian "	Will follow.
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	3,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	...
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	64,000
" " Forwarded	1,300
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	...
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	103,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F.	80
" Red Karachi do. do.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Sellers	80

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—62lbs. Quoted	79/6
Tone:—Steady.	

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	95

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Buyers	19
Tone:—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	2/3½

Outter demand—Dutch Sailing embargo withdrawn. Contracts being fulfilled but fresh freight not available.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

MAY, 20th.

This morning the market was quiet and the nominal quotation for Fine Broach, May was Rs. 674, and for July Rs. 679. The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 670 and then gradually declined to Rs. 663. Afterwards the market took an advancing turn and business was reported at Rs. 673 at Colaba the market opened at Rs. 673 and closed at Rs. 670.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	670
Fine Akola	"	"	630
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	515
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	690
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	712
" " Westerns	"	"	676

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 20TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	592	577	527	487	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	587	572	522		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		665	645		"
M.G. Nag ore		665	645		"
M.G. Yeotmal		645			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		645			"
M.G. Arracti		645			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		645	625		"
M.G. Khandesh			572		"
M.G. Muthia		580	555		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam		690			"
M.G. Broach	685	680	672		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th May 1918.

Cotton	7,328 bales.
Wheat	9,928 cwts.
Linseed	7,445 "
Rape, &c.	448 "
Gingellyseed	100 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,570 "
Rice	32,251 "
Myrabollams	3,749 "
Cottonseed	235 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,618 "
Jowar	2,272 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	647 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m:

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	590	580	525	485	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	590	575	520	...	Ready
Akola Khamg Fair-Staple M.G.	...	640	620	...	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	687	677	669	...	Ready
Kadi	...	...	690	...	Ready
Viramgam (M.G.)	...	590	585	...	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	...	...	...	...	Ready
Bhagalkote	...	...	685	...	Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	...	...	...	...	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar.	...	...	710	...	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	700	...	Ready
Western (H.G.)	...	...	...	...	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	...	...	725	...	Ready
Antnl-Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	730	...	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 20th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	52 8 0	7 9 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	52 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 15 0	8 5 0
" Thin	7 9 0	7 15 0
Teoliseed, White 85.15	62 0 0	---
" Gajar 75.25	54 0 0	---
" Gajar 60.50	53 0 0	---
" Black	60 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	9 12 0	10 2 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	---
Mowrasseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	36 8 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	46 8 0	9 10 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 7 9	
Linseed May	8 7 8	
" Sept.	9 0 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay May 20th 1918:

	Rate per lb: Rs. as. ps.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No 10	0 15 1
Simplex No. 10	0 15 0
Edward No. 10	0 15 1
Light Horses No. 61	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20th 1918

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 8 15½
" Demand	1 8 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	204
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	202½
Shanghai	293
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-0.
Sovereign Rs. 18-7.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 112-10.
Silver 1st. Sett. Rs. 112-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 211¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 208-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but declined during the course of the day on account of speculative sales. The market was easy at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,840, Swadeshi 2,000, Simplex 772-8, Shapurji 131-4 Pearls 587-8, New Greats 355, Madhavji 2,200, Luxmi Cotton 1,650, Kohinoor 1,460, Ind. Malwa 335, Ind. Bleeching 165, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoy 782-8, David 557-8, Currimbhoy 382-8, Crescent 242-8, Century 457-8, Nagpur 2,410, Bombay United 895, Bombay Dyeing 1,320, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni defd. 1,205, Tata Ordy. 240, Tata old defd. 1,082-8, Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 727-8, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1,260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,843, Swadeshi 2,000, Swan 660, Simplex 772-8, Shapurji 130, Pearls 585, New Greats 355, Madhavji 2,200, Luxmi Cotton 1,650, Kohinoor 1,460, Kasturchand 1,145, Ind. Malwa 335, Ind. Bleeching 165, Finlay 620, Fazulbhoy 782-8, David 555, Currimbhoy 382-8, Crescent 242-8, Century 450, Nagpur 2,410, Bombay United 895, Bombay, Dyeing 1,320, Advance 1,275, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni defd. 1,200, Tata New Ordy. 90 prem. Tata old defd. 1,080, Tata New Ord. 310 prem. Alcock 840, Bombay Burma 725, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Bombay Steam 302-8, Tata Hydro. 1,260.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 20th May 1918.

LIABILITIES:

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,43,83,532	
" Deposits at Branches	90,70,357	
		5,34,53,889
Other Deposits		16,12,41,216
Post Bills		7,889
Sundries		24,05 492
	Rs.	23,67,10,486

ASSETS:

	Rs
Government Securities	6,06.38,848
Other authorised Securities	20,09,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,30,57,692
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,36,21,598
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,26,77,038
Dead Stock	8,68,444
Stamps	10,091
Bullion	---
Balances with other Banks	7,00,663
Sundries	5,54,087
Cash	7,25,72,542
Rs.	23,67,10,486

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 20th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,697
Total up-to-date	27,66,085-12

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Depth on Sill.
	May				May			
Mon.	20	m 7 37	23 10		20	m 1 22	10 2	
		7 10a	24 9			1 12a	20 10	
Tues.	21	m 8 37	24 7		21	m 2 1	18 6	
		8 2a	24 11			2 9a	20 8	
Wed.	22	m 9 21	25 6		22	m 2 37	17 10	
		8 50a	25 2			3 59a	20 4	
Thur	23	m 10 2	26 4		23	m 3 18	17 2	
		9 35a	25 6			3 45a	19 11	
Fri.	24	m 10 41	27 2		24	m 3 50	16 6	
		10 17a	25 10			4 28a	19 7	
Sat.	25	m 11 18	27 10		25	m 4 27	16 11	
		10 56a	26 1			5 10a	19 3	
Sun.	26	m 11 53	28 4		26	m 5 5	15 6	
		11 34a	26 4			5 51a	19 1	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 20 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
" 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
" 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 23 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 2m	7h. 9m.
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 19th May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th May, 1918, was 29.881 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

It is understood that the authorities are considering measures to control unnecessary waste of paper in India.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The monsoon weakened appreciably in Burma and North Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar, local in Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Akyab, Lashio two inches, Mergui, Moulmein, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Dhubri one and a half, Dibrugarh one, Shillong four, Cherrapunji five, Bangalore one and a half, Cochin five, Calicut one, Negapatam two. The temperature is unusually high in the Punjab and surrounding districts and rose to 121 degrees at Jacobabad yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—Extension of rain westwards in north-west India. Increase in Bombay-Deccan. Decrease in Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 7 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.673 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3 "
Dew Point	76.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.740 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.6 "
Minimum do. do.	81.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	114 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.22 "
Do. do. year	1.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 20th May	0.01 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal throughout; night temperature is in excess at Delhi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except at Jhansi. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in lower Sind. Humidity is above normal in west Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in the north of the Division; the maximum yesterday rose to 120.5deg. F. at Jacobabad and 114.6 deg. F. at Bikaner. Night temperature is in slight excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average in the south-west. Night temperature is above normal except in some of the western districts.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.56in. of rain and Karwar 0.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is below the average in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also in defect at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Mormugao and has been heavy in south Malabar where Cochin reports 4.87in. Local rain has also fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras; Negapatam in the last mentioned area received 2.42in.

Unsettled conditions persist in the south-east Arabian Sea and rainfall is likely to continue over the same area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 20th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (19th May)	88.4	75.1	37	...	6.23	—4.72
Jask	97.0	79.3	61	...	8.06	+3.99
Do. (May)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskat	93.3	85.2	67	...	0.86	—2.84
Do. (19th May)	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.6	86.5	40	..	3.05	+1.24
Rawalpindi	107.3	67.8	24	..	19.66	+8.78
Lahore	111.3	75.2	34	..	4.25	+0.07
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	110.7	74.8	51	..	4.08	—2.16
Delhi	108.5	88.1	44	..	1.35	—2.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	112.2	83.6	51	..	0.91	—1.76
Jhansi	109.6	89.4	21	..	0.28	—1.77
Cawnpore	109.6	83.5	58	..	1.11	—1.17
Allahabad	109.1	85.8	52	..	0.42	—1.98
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	120.5	82.0	43	..	1.14	—0.24
Karachi	89.0	82.0	83	..	1.54	—0.09
Ajmer	104.4	86.4	61	..	0.25	—1.49
Jaipore	109.2	84.0	41	..	0.34	—1.53
Kotah	111.6	89.6	35	..	0.10	—1.43
Mount Abu	88.5	68.4	55	..	0.15	—1.45
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.2	78.7	76	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka	89.7	81.0	75	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	86.1	81.6	81	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	104.6	75.5	61	..	0	—0.59
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	79.8	79	..	0	—0.79
Surat	94.5	80.9	65	..	0.03	—0.42
Ahmedabad	106.3	80.2	60	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	106.3	79.7	62	..	0	—0.62
Neemuch	105.7	78.8	65	..	0.53	—0.48
Indore	105.1	77.1	89	..	0.39	—0.68
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107.8	85.3	37	..	1.30	—1.78
Saugor	106.4	86.6	37	..	0.24	—2.51
Hoshangabad	107.5	83.3	39	0.06	0*50	—1.52
Khandwa	107.1	80.7	56	..	0.04	—1.31
Akola	108.5	81.4	54	..	0.96	—1.25
Amraoti	109.0	81.8	54	..	1.77	—0.67
Nagpur	112.6	86.6	39	..	0.95	—2.35
Chanda	111.5	88.0	56	..	0.72	—3.03
Raipur	109.2	87.6	36	..	2.28	—1.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.6	82.8	77	0.01	1.69	+1.04
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.9	70	..	1.21	+0.35
Marmugao	84.7	?	92	0.56	8.64	+6.37
Karwar	86.5	77.4	85	0.34	8.21	+5.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.5	76.0	54	..	2.72	+1.43
Ahmednagar	100.9	72.8	61	..	6.83	+4.99
Poona	90.8	74.3	68	..	5.23	+4.17
Sholapur	100.3	71.7	67	0.12	3.18	+0.61
Bijapur	94.2	72.3	77	0.07	4.99	+2.47
Belgaum	87.5	69.9	87	..	8.40	+3.44
Aurangabad	102.8	74.1	58	..	1.65	—0.24
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.4	80.7	62	..	0.53	—2.45
Hyderabad	101.9	73.9	65	..	4.13	+0.51
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.2	74.1	95	0.83	18.78	+6.86
Calicut	79.8	74.7	97	1.34	27.90	+13.28
Cochin	79.7	73.3	90	4.87	33.52	+12.24
Colombo	82.9	73.5	81	2.03	33.30	—11.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.3	85.1	60	..	15.24	+7.10
Bellary	93.5	76.5	73	..	4.91	+0.57
Cuddapah	96.5	84.2	62	..	6.27	+0.07
Madras	100.2	81.3	69	..	27.78	+6.16
Bangalore	85.4	65.8	91	1.53	11.79	+3.84
Coimbatore	87.3	70.5	83	..	12.45	+3.49
Trichinopoly	100.6	79.2	62	..	9.28	—3.71
Negapatam	99.2	74.9	88	2.42	40.73	+9.46

THE NEW CALL TO ARMS.

REMAINING SOURCES OF MAN-POWER

Heavy losses, writes a political correspondent of the "Daily Mail," are being experienced on the western front, no heavier perhaps than was anticipated, but still calling for replacement as quickly as possible and at any sacrifice. In what way are the new drafts for home defence to be secured and in what proportion are men who have volunteered to defend their country in case of invasion to be asked to turn themselves into whole-time soldiers?

These two questions are the root of the man-power problem of the moment. Excluding Ireland, the number of available men fit for the front line has already been carefully estimated and provided for in the schemes now being put into operation.

These schemes were framed with the object of securing from the mines, munitions, railways, and certified occupations as many young, fit men as the nation could spare. More men of this class—the Grade 1 fighting men—cannot easily be found. They have been listed, scheduled for calling up, and in thousands of cases already called to the colours. The only step which can be taken here is to call them up more quickly and form them into new divisions at a greater rate than was intended.

This work of expediting the call-up of men already provided for in the estimates is now going on. It has been stimulated from both ends by the tragic events of the past six days. Men, especially miners, are proving their patriotism by coming forward voluntarily in almost embarrassing numbers.

Beyond increasing the rate of flow to the Army the recruiting authorities can do little to add to the strength of our active fighting forces six months hence except (1) to shorten the period of training and (2) to send to the front the younger classes at an earlier age than that provided in the Army Orders of last year.

It is probable that both these measures will be found necessary if the German High Command continues to impose upon the forces of both sides the heavy losses of the past week.

There is finally the possibility of narrowing the meshes of the net and gathering out of the ranks of men exempted as necessary to munitions or Government work still in young men. The power to do this is now in the hands of the Ministry of National Service and will no doubt be exercised as soon as the first lists of men have been exhausted. Judging by reports there are still many men who could be replaced in the clerical staffs of munition works, Government establishments, and the Inland Revenue Department.

When all this has been done there remains only the possibility of using at the front more of the fit men who have been retained for training and to stiffen the home-defence corps. If these men are to go they must be replaced, numerically at least, by men who are over military age—that is, men who have now reached the age of 43 and upwards. Up to the age of 50 the country still has a large reserve of such men, who are good enough for home defence or for work behind the lines but not good enough to stand the strain of fighting on foreign soil. Many thousands of these are in the Volunteer Corps, more thousands have never felt the call to service sufficiently strong to compel them to neglect their business or family affairs and devote time to "volunteering."

To all these fit men a new "call to arms" has been issued. They have been asked to sign an engagement for the duration of the war as home-defence troops. The intention is, apparently, to give them a chance to release fitter men for France.

In this respect we are therefore back again as we were in 1914. The willing are to be asked to stand in the breach, and though the risk and disturbance to their affairs will be less than that of men in the firing line, they will nevertheless be asked to make the sacrifice so many others have made.

SCARCITY IN GARHWAL.

The following Press communiqué has been issued by the United Provinces Government:—Owing to the failure of the seasonal winter rains in the Tehri State, it is apprehended that following on a poor *khharif* there may be a failure of the *rabi* harvest in that State, with a consequent scarcity of grain, and that whatever prices pilgrims to the shrines of Gangotri in the Garhwal State may be willing to offer, it is possible that they may not be able to secure the food they want. Consequently, in their own interests, pilgrims should defer their pilgrimage to a more favourable year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

First Appearance of the Fantastics. Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar's public lecture on "Self-determination," Home Rule League, Mandvi Branch, Musjid Bunder Road, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Cooperative Housing Association, annual general meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 24.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Empire Day, Masquerade Dance at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, annual general meeting of members, 5-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Rd., 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, to-day, under the direction of Mr. Hug B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hug B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above Association, will be held in the Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. The meeting is open to the public.

RS 1176 MISSING FROM A TIN BOX.

Mr. A Subrayal, residing on the fourth floor of the Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, reports to the police the theft of a small tin

THREE MONTHS FOR SATISFYING HUNGER

THE CHAR LAWRENCE CASE

TRIAL BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

POLICE INTERCEPT PRIVILEGED DOCUMENT.

(Reproduced from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika.").

Before a special Tribunal composed of Mr. Cornes, District Judge, Babu Upendra Lal Roy and Babu Suresh Chandra Sen. Deputy Magistrate, three cases came up for hearing, in which eight detenus, now stationed in Char Lawrence Settlement, in the District of Noakhali, were charged with violating some of the rules imposed upon them. They were tried in three batches, and the case of the batch composed of Anathnath Ghose and Harihar Mukherji was taken up first.

The prosecution story is that on the 9th of April between 8 and 9 p.m., Anath was found in the room of Harihar which was in contravention of the rules.

The Crown was represented by Rai Satis Chandra Sen Bahadur, Government Pleader, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, defended the accused and was instructed by Babus Sris Chandra Chatterjee of Dacca and Pulin Chandra Das of Chittagong. Before the trial commenced, the learned Counsel informed the Court that certain instructions which the accused had written out for him had been intercepted by the police. He requested the Court to direct the return of those papers to him, as without them he could not be expected to defend the accused. Mr. Sen Gupta further pointed out that these were privileged documents and were being utilised wrongfully and illegally by the police to the detriment of the accused. These papers however were not forthcoming, and the President remarked that he could not do anything in the matter, as it was done outside the Court and asked him to seek remedy elsewhere. Later on after the evidence of prosecution witness was about to be closed, the Court Inspector produced the said instructions.

The Public Prosecutor first read out the charges to the Court, and the Court framed charges against the accused. Counsel submitted that charges could not be read out to the accused on the ground that as this case had not been committed to this Court with the charges framed the Tribunal could not now frame charges until some evidence had been taken, and the Tribunal was of opinion that a prima facie case had been made out. The procedure in warrant cases should be followed in this case and in support of his contention he cited rules 6 and 7 made by the local Government under the Defence of India Act. The Tribunal overruled the objection and the trial commenced.

The charges were then read out to the accused, and both of them replied that they were morally not guilty which the defence counsel submitted amounted to a plea of not guilty.

The prosecution called six witnesses. The first witness was Dhirendra Nath Roy, S.I., who deposed having served the accused persons in the Calcutta Central Jail with copies of rules which were produced in Court.

The next witness, Ali Azzam Chaudhury S.I., deposed that on the 9th of April at about 9 p.m., he along with Inspector Sarat Babu and Nur Mahomed and Esak Pandit went to Harihar's place and found Anath and Harihar sitting on a chowki, reading. Anath said "I have come here to take my meals." He had firewood, chulla and other things supplied to him. He used to take meals in his own house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen Gupta, he said: I took charge on April 4th. Before that one Syed Abdul was in charge of Char Lawrence. He went away from the place, because he was temporarily posted there. It is not true that the gentleman went away from there because he could not live there. I have handed over charge to one Madhab Roy and do not now live there. It is not a fact that I left the place, because I did not keep well. In fact, I have improved in health there. Before 4th and 9th April Krista, the shop-keeper's son bought firewood worth Rs. 4 which would last one month if he bought that for two months. The shop sells very fine rice—better rice than we had at Noakhali. I have never found mustard oil mixed with kerosine oil. Anath had no servants. He said that he did not require any. Drinking water is brought from a tank near our camp—it is one-eighth of a mile from Anath's house.

Counsel: Who brings the water?

Ans. Anath's servant.

Q. But he had no servant?

Ans. But there is another tank near Anath's house.

Q. But what of the other tank?

Ans. That is a reserved tank of which the water is good.

Continuing, witness said: Anath's house is one mile from the edge of the river and about two miles from the Bazaar. No other 'dal' except 'masur' could be had in the market.

Of all the detenus only three had servants.

The houses of the detenus are built on paddy fields but on raised ground. People could live there.

President: I could live in paddy fields.

Counsel: Not for a long time and under such conditions.

Continuing witness said that no complaint was made to him that there were serpents. I heard from the Magistrate on 3rd April that Harihar complained to the Magistrate about serpents in his hut and having killed one himself. Within 10 years there was not a snake-bite case. I had been to Noakhali before, but not to this place. My constables go to the market and return at about 7 p.m.

Babu Suresh Chandra Sen: When do they go—that is the question.

Witness at once replied: At about 3 or 4 p.m.

Suresh Babu: I do not know why you are making out all these things Your point is that they were forced to do so.

Counsel: Yes, circumstances compelled them to do so. And also because they were permitted to do so.

President: It makes the offence worse.

Re-examined, witness said that day they went to Inspector Babu on their way to the bazaar and asked him to accompany them.

One of the commissioners: Was it then a friendly visit?

Continuing witness said that they have got separate hours for reporting.

The next witness called was one Sarat Sen, Inspector of Police, who deposed: I had been to Char Lawrence to see the detenus. At about 9 p.m. I with two others went to Anath's house but he was not there. So I called Esak Pandit and asked him to see inside the hut. We then went to Harihar's house. On seeing us Harihar came out. I asked him why Anath was there. Harihar said that Anath had come there to take his meal. I said. "Anath was wrong in coming out as it was in violation of Government rule." Harihar said, "Will he then go away." I said, "You have already broken the rule—do what you like. I cannot say whether he should eat here or not." All the detenus made complaints to me but not Anath particularly. Their general complaint was that the hat was too far off, and that there should be a road as it would be very inconvenient to them during the rains. They also said that good oil and ghee could not be had there. I promised to make arrangements after consultation with the Police Sahab.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, witness said: I cannot say if very fine rice could be had there. The rice that "we" eat could be had there. Sometimes that shop runs short of rice—I had been there only once. I did not tell him to take his meals with any one else so long as he could not make arangements of his own. At that time I did not ask Anath why he came to take meals with Harihar as he had all the necessary things in his own house. To my knowledge this was the first occasion when one detenu took his meals with another detenu.

The next witness called was one Esak Pandit who deposed: I do not remember the date on which Anath came there. Daroga having called me, I went and looked into the house and could not find him. On the day of occurrence I saw smoke coming out of Anath's house, which is close to my house. I did not see smoke on any other day. I drink water of my own tank

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen, witness said: I saw the smoke at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the day—the day on which the Inspector called me. Nobody told me to remember it. I did not tell this to anyone else before now. The bazaar is within two miles from Anath's house. It sits at about 4 o'clock in the evening up to 7 or 8. I sometimes return from bazaar at 6 o'clock The tank from which I take water is being re-excavated and the portion from which I take water contains water. We wash beef and other flesh that we take in the pond. There is no path to the tank from Anath's house or a ghat. I have never seen him take water from this pond.

Suresh Babu: You can't say that the water is polluted. There is no harm in taking water from a big sheet of water.

Babu Sris Chandra Chatterjea cited a case in which a man was charged and convicted for having polluted a tank by having washed beef in it.

SHOPKEEPER'S STATEMENT

The next witness called was one Krishna Nag, the man who keeps a petty shop at Char Lawrence. He said: I am 80 years old. I keep a small shop. I know Anath. My son made two chullis and gave one to Anath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen, witness said: I keep a book in which the Babus put down their signature when they take articles from me. I contains Harihar's name, but not Anath's. It is written in my book from what time Anath took his articles (book not produced). Cash sales are also entered in my book. Generally detenus had current accounts and I was paid at the end of the month.

The next witness called was one Sarat Chandra Das, I.P., of Noakhali. He said: When Anath went there he was supplied with all articles and utensils. I said: "Those who have gone before took servants, you also had better take one." Anath replied "I do not want a servant now."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen, witness said: I did not supply him with chulla firewood 'dal,' rice, oil, ghee, spices, etc., He was paid in advance for rice and dal.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

At this stage the accused submitted a petition complaining that instruction papers for counsel had been taken away by the Police.

Counsel again submitted that he very strongly protested against this sort of conduct on the part of the Police and of the Prosecution, and he challenged the Government pleader to say if during his long experience he had found such to be the practice.

Hon. Mr. Roy: You say it is privileged.

Counsel: Certainly it is.

STATEMENTS BY THE ACCUSED.

Anath said:—Sarat, Inspector, told me to take meals with some one else, so I took meals with Harihar. On the 9th April I made an application to the Superintendent of Police that my room was not fit for habitation, and that articles were not available. I told the Inspector that I was without rice for four days and was living on "chira" only. He said: "There are so many detenus here, manage with some one else." When I came from Noakhali no servant was given to me. Sarat said: "There are other detenus who have got servants, make use of one of them." So I did not object.

Harihar, Mukherjea said: I was a B.A., student of the Jagannath College at Dacca. On the 9th April, Inspector Sarat came there. At 11 o'clock he came to us with detenu Suren Das to show what privileges we were having. What Sarat has stated about our general complaints is true. But at about 3 o'clock we met at his place.

Suresh Babu (Commissioner): Why did he bring Suren Das?

Accused: To show what privileges we were enjoying.

Commissioner: Is it that he was showing himself how to violate the rules?

Accused: That is so.

Anath told him that he had no rice for some days. Sarat said: 'Manage somehow with the other detenus." He said: "Khalaiparo." Almost all the detenus were present. A man was fasting for four days, and Humanity dictated me to give food to him. Even if you were in such a condition you also would have given food to him. Humanity is greater than all laws. Here was a man without food for days and how could I myself take food without first giving food to him? If the law was binding on us, surely it was incumbent on the Police to have made arrangements for this man. Why did they not make arrangements? They sent us a Doctor who had no medicines with him.

I was ill and I could get no medicine.

Suresh Babu: You can make your complaint to the Assistant Secretary to the Government. We are only here to see whether you have violated the rules and whether on sufficient grounds.

Accused: Is the law blinding on us only? Is it not binding on them also? Why should they not make arrangements for us. By placing us amidst such circumstances, they are indirectly forcing us to break the rules.

Mr. Sen Gupta here objected to the Commissioner taking down only a sentence here and a sentence there of the statement. He said that unless the whole thing was put down, the spirit of the statement would not be there.

Accused continued: The bazaar is about 2½ miles from our place. But the rule requires us to keep within a boundary of two miles only. We go to the bazaar and thus they force us to violate the rules. The bazaar sits at 6 o'clock in the evening and we are required not to keep out after 6 o'clock. Serpents enter our room. I killed one and showed it to the Sub-Inspector. I wanted Carbolic acid and it was not supplied to me. It is a pity that Sarat Inspector should first tell us to violate the rule and then send us for trial Bolea Dtharia Deley.

Suresh Babu (Commissioner) Stop, we are not here to hear those things.

Accused: We have no place to tell what we have got to say. It is only here that we can say what we have to say.

The President then asked Counsel to submit a list of his witnesses. Counsel said that he would call all the detenus in the other cases as his witnesses. This was not expected by the Police, and they were rather taken abac.

At this time the Court room was crowded with pleaders and muktears, some of whom were standing. The President got irritated and cried out to the Peiskhar to clear the Court room. One of the Commissioners, Babu Upendra Lal Roy pointed out that they were muktears and pleaders.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

Upon this the President said: "Let the muktears go out."

MOHINI MOHAN SAMANTA.

Of the defence witnesses, the first to come to the dock was one Mohini Mohan Samanta, man thin, emaciated and looking very ill.

He said: My age is 22. At present I am living in a solitary cell measuring 3½ by 4. I went to Char Lawrence on 8th April at about 2-30 P.M. I found my house had been converted into a privy—I could not clear it out myself, and so I could not live there. I had nothing to eat on the day I arrived. Next day I took chira. On my way from the shop I found Sarat Sen, Inspector, in a room surrounded by other detenus. I peeped from outside and as soon as Sarat saw me, he asked me to come inside. I told him that I had not taken rice on the 8th and also on the 9th. He then asked me, "Is there no other arrangement?" Anath also complained that he had no rice for days. I do not remember what reply the Inspector gave to Anath.

Prosecution pleader did not cross-examine him.

SUDHIR ROY.

The next witness was Sudhir Roy. He said: I met Sarat Inspector at Char Lawrence on the 9th April at about 3 o'clock. Almost all of us were present. We made complaints to him. Anath said he had been fasting for three days and wanted to know where he should eat. Sarat replied: "There are many detenus, manage with some one or other."

Cross-examined by Government pleader he said: Anath said that in the presence of the Inspector. I do not know if he had karai or not. Anath said that he had no rice, no wood, no dal, no chula, nothing. The shop does not always keep lakri. Shopkeeper brings lakri only when we order for it. I bought wood worth Rs. 2 which was brought from the other side of the river. Rice fit for middle-class people could not be had there. Only coarse rice selling at Rs. 2-8 per maund could be had.

Suresh Babu (Commissioner): At Comilla we get rice at Rs. 2-14 per maund which is certainly fit for bhadralokes.

ASHUTOSH ROY.

The next witness called was detenu Ashutosh Roy. He said: I met Inspector Sarat Sen a 11 o'clock on 9th April. We made complaints to him. Anath complained to him in my presence that he had no "jogar" for eating. I do not particularly remember what words he exactly said.

Cross-examined by Government Pleader, he said I am a B. A. I do not keep a servant. When the District Magistrate went to me I made some complaint about fish, meat and fuel. I was there from 13th January up to 19th April. I have been cooking my food regularly but on the 13th, 14th and 15th of January I could not manage. Yes, I told the Magistrate that I was living on Rs. 25 and I managed comfortably because I did not keep a servant. The tank was very close to my place so I could manage without a servant. Milk could be had there at 12 seers a rupee.

NAGENDRANARAIN ROY CHAUDHURY.

The next witness called was Nagendra Narain Roy Chaudhury. He said: We met Sarat on the 9th April when Anath made complaint that he was without food. Sarat replied: "You are so many persons here, manage it amongst yourselves, we will overlook it; why should you make complaint to me."

Cross-examined by Prosecution Pleader he said; I can not say what things Anath got or not. That dat I went with him to the bazar and returned with him. My servant brought my things. Good rice could not be had there. Only tolerable rice.

Further examined, he said: The fuel was distributed to us after the 9th April. The other inhabitants of the place mostly burn 'khar' and 'ghutia' and sometimes bring wood from the other side of the river. The fuel that was supplied to us was six inches in diameter (shown).

MANINDRA MITRA.

The next witness called was Manindra Mitra. He said: Anath made a complaint to Sarat, when all the detenus were making complaints. Anath said that he was without food for some days and was living on "chira" Sarat said: "You can manage it amongst yourselves, so many of you are here.

Cross-examined, he said: Before Sarat said that, Anath said that he had no wood, no chulla, and no servant, and so he could not make his arrangements. I know quite well that up to that time he had no chulla. A chulla was made long after. The mudi's son made two and gave one to Ashu and one to Anath, but certainly it was after the 9th. I know that his house was not washed with cowdung.

Counsel submitted that he had finished his witnesses; but he would like to have the written complaint made by Anath to the Superintendent of Police.

Suresh Babu: (Commissioner). Do you want the contents of that?

Counsel: That was made about the want of fuel and so forth

Suresh Babu: We will take it that there was some sort of complaint.

The Court here rose for the day.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

In the first case of the Char Lawrence detenus, in which Anath Ghose was found taking food in the house of Harihar Mukherji, counsel Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta argued as follows:

The act complained of against Anath is that he went to Harihar's house on the night of the 9th; and the complaint against Harihar is that he received Anath on that night. The commission of the acts was admitted, but the defence of the accused is that the act of Anath was justified as also that of Harihar on two grounds; first that arrangement for cooking Anath's food was made on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th April, and that he had no proper food on those days and he was practically starving; and the second ground is that Anath was told in the presence of almost all the detenus that very afternoon by Sarat Sen, Inspector, to go and have his meal with any other detenus till arrangements for cooking in his own hut were made.

The Prosecution has tried to prove first that as a matter of fact, arrangements for food were made, and secondly, no such permission was given by Sarat on that day. In this case only one Police Officer proves that arrangements were made for meals, and the other denies the fact that permission was given while the two so-called independent witnesses do not corroborate the taking of food or arrangement having been made therefor. The whole case for the Prosecution depends on the evidence of S. I. Ali Azzam and Sarat.

The President remarked yesterday that in this case serious allegations have been made against the high officials. I say, it has not been done. High officials certainly gave orders to make arrangements for these people but Ali Azzam did not make proper arrangements either owing to circumstances over which he had no control or deliberately, but our case is not that he did it deliberately.

The defence witnesses have deposed that for the first two or three days of their arrival at this island Paradise none of them had any arrangements made for cooking their own meals, and they had to go without proper meals during those days.

The next charge that we make is this: Sarat gave permission though he denies it. Our charge is not against high officials but against these two persons, each of whom was responsible in a way for this.

Ali Azzam says he went to Anath's house and could not find him out. Why does he go to Anath's house of all places? And that is the first house he goes to. Why does he take a man with him from the very beginning? Then he calls in a second man. They go straight to Harihar's house. It is not the case for the Prosecution that Harihar's house was the nearest one. It is a remarkable thing that they should go to Anath's house first and thence straight to Harihar's. I beg to submit that it lends colour to the story that all this was pre-arranged. They knew from before that Anath would not be found in his house and that he would be found in Harihar's house.

Inspector Sarat asked Anath why he was there. Anath says "I have come here to take my meals." If he had food in his own house, naturally the Inspector would take him to task and say, "Why, you have got food in your own house!" But the Inspector did nothing of the sort. He leaves him there, and the conclusion is irresistible that Sarat knew that he had no food or cooking arrangements in his own house. Even when Harihar asks him if Anath should go away, Sarat said, "I can't say, you have already broken the rule." Why does he leave him there? Why does he not arrest him? Why does he not order him to go back apace?

Suresh Babu: What is the duty of the Inspector?—To arrest him or to report at once?

Counsel: At any rate, the Inspector's duty was to take him back; he could arrest him. My point is this: the thought that was running in his mind was this: he has not had food, and he has no arrangements in his own house for food. Let him take food here to-night at least. Then I will prosecute him. Otherwise why should he not have taken him back at once?

Another thing is: Why does not the Inspector take Esak Pandit to Anath's cook-house and show him that all arrangements for cooking were there—rice dal, chulli, lakri, everything.

As against the oath of these two Police officers, you have the oath of six detenus. If Ali Azzam told the truth that no arrangement could be made for the first few days, that would be admitting his own guilt—his dereliction of duty. His evidence is the only evidence on the point whether there were arrangements for cooking or not these few days

Esak Pandit does not corroborate the fact of arrangements having been made in the slightest degree. The shop-keeper who is put forward to prove that a chulla was prepared and given to Anath but says in cross-examination that his son made it, his son delivered it. The son is not produced but the father who knows nothing. His account-book, which could have shown whether Anath took rice and dal and other necessary thing from him, has not been produced.

I now come to the Defence witnesses: I do not know whether the Court has been impressed with the truth of what they said or not, but it is perfectly clear that there was a ring of truth in every word they said. Two of the detenus said that they did not remember what the Inspector said to Anath when the latter asked him that he was going without rice for three days. If they were giving false evidence, they would have gone the whole way to support the defence version. But they do not do that. The accused might have denied the whole story, but this they have not done. Going through the evidence carefully, one cannot but be struck with the genuineness of their evidence. They have absolutely no motive for telling lies. For a technical breach of the rules, it is not likely that they would tell deliberate untruths. They are at least as respectable as the Police witnesses, and surely they would not perjure themselves to avoid a few weeks' imprisonment. After all, there is not much to choose between the Char Lawrence and the Chittagong jail.

There is another fact to be noticed: When the Inspector came on the 9th, the detenus were allowed to come to him and speak to him altogether; they were allowed to go to the bazar together, come back together, and that after 6 P.M. in breach of rules. This shows that the Sub-Inspector was rather lax in his discipline or that this technical breach could not be helped. It is quite probable, therefore, that when he found the man had no food he asked him to have it with some one of the detenus.

They have admitted that this is the first time that one detenu has taken his meal with another. Sarat admitted that the detenus made complaints to him although he denies the specific complaint of Anath. Naturally he could not admit that, for in that case the whole case for the Prosecution fails.

Suresh Babu: Your point is that the offence has been committed, but there are extenuating circumstances?

Counsel: No. My point is this: No offence has been committed at all: the boys have done an act which would amount to an offence but for this fact. If I kill a person who has attacked me with a knife, I would be justified. The rule says that you may put me in certain circumscribed regions, but the rule does not say that you will put me there and not allow me to have my food. If you do not make arrangements for my food, I must have it somehow in order to save my life and surely this cannot be an offence.

Suresh: That is the same thing.

Counsel: I submit that it is not. Supposing for instance, you put me in a place full of tigers. I can fight with the man who places me there.

Suresh Babu laughed, and said a rule can't be so foolish.

Counsel: This is not a laughing matter. Perhaps you will understand me if I put it in this way. The rule is that I shall not go out of certain limits, but if you make it impossible for me to remain within these limits either by setting fire to the house where I am, or letting loose a tiger or by stopping all food from reaching me, I can certainly defend myself. The officer who is in charge of the execution of the rule, may execute it illegally, and I am I not entitled to defend myself against the illegal way in which the rule is enforced upon me? The rule may be enforced; but it must be enforced legally. I must be supplied with food—that goes without saying. If I am not supplied with food could I not rebel against it? I certainly could. Against an illegal enforcement of law, every one has a right to resist. Secs. 96 and 99 of the I. P. C. make the point quite clear.

The fact that accused were given utensils and money for buying other necessaries does not prove that either he had those necessaries or that they were available.

Suresh Babu (Commissioner): You say the Inspector permitted him to get his food from some other detenue. Why does he then take it into his head to prosecute him?

Mr. Sen Gupta: The only motive that I can assign is that he wanted to show that he was a very able officer and he wanted to get in the service.

The Government Pleader then addressed the Court on behalf of the Prosecution. The whole burden of his song was that Anath intended to violate the rules from the very beginning, from the time that he left Naokhali for Char Lawrence; and the most tangible proof of that, according to the redoubtable Government Pleader, was that he did not take a servant with him from Naokhali, when one was offered him. If the man had no food, it was because the man was a sloth (always pronounced slowth). The Defence has suggested that Sarat laid a trap for Anath and caught him in that trap. Is he to be called a scoundrel because he showed Anath mercy: "You have not taken your meal: take you meal." The rule is already broken—what is the use of curtailing it? There is no harm in extending t a little more.

The Commissioners retired and after a short time delivered judgment: they found no extenuating circumstances: they thought the other detenus took sides: they condemned the aspersion on high Police officers: they could not see their way to leniency as that might be an encouragement.

Mr. Sen Gupta said: I understand from the detenus that they do not want to be defended in the other two cases, as they find that their instructions to us have been taken away and read by the Police and their grievance is that the Police, have prepared the cases in the light of these instructions and that it would be perfectly useless now to cross-examine the witnesses. These are two petitions which we submit in the two cases. So far as we are concerned, we withdraw.

One of the defence pleaders, Babu Pulin Chandra Das submitted a petition to the Tribunal asking for a copy of the judgment.

Suresh Babu: What for do you want a copy?

President: Let there be an order that we can't get a copy. (To Pleader) You can make out a copy from this (copy of the Court).

Babu Upendra Nath Ray: Yes, it does not make any difference.

Pleader for Defence: It makes much difference. If a certified copy is not given. it means the denial of a right which the accused persons certainly have.

Suresh Babu: If you make out a copy yourself, it will be as good as a certified copy—perhaps it will be better—there will be no mistakes.

Pleader: No, sir, if you were sitting in another court you will not look at a copy even though in my own handwriting. I don't want a copy for myself.

President: In that case make a note here that you don't want it.

The pleader then wrote a note to the effect that he did not want a copy for himself, and that the accused were entitled to have certified copies as a matter of right. The President took exception to the latter part of the note. He said: "You being a pleader of my Court, you write what I do not tell you to write." The pleader then penned through the portion which seemed offensive to the President, handed it to the peishkar and walked out of the court room.

THE TRIAL OF THE SECOND BATCH.

In the second trial, Mohini Samanta was charged with having taken his meal with Sudhir and Sudhir with having received Mohini Samanta, and both were charged with having held communications with each other. Samanta pleaded not guilty. Sudhir pleaded that he was morally innocent. Questioned further, he said that he was guilty.

President: What about the taking away of the papers?

Government Pleader: The instruction papers were written in gaol—they were meant for the Counsel. But anything which is to leave the detenus has to be censored under the rules of gaol. The gaolor sent them to the Court Inspector who again sent them to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent sent them back to the Court Inspector. They were offered to Counsel, but were not accepted.

Mohini Samanta (accused): They were not ordinary correspondence—they were our instruction papers. The Police seized them in order to prepare their case.

Goverment Pleader: Of course, I do not know exactly what the rules are. But so far as I am concerned, I can assure your Honour that I have received no instructions from anybody since Saturday.

Upendra Roy (Commissioner): But I saw that the papers were kept for one hour at least. The Court Inspector was reading them before offering to hand them over. He was reading them here in Court.

Government Pleader: What he was reading I did not mind. I do not think that at the beginning he read them.

Pulin Babu: Very convenient.

President: Are you still in the case?

Pulin Babu: No Sir, I was talking to my friend.

President: You should not talk so loudly.

Questioned further by the President, whether they should like to make notes for themselves and cross-examine the witnesses now, Sudhir replied: We do not wish to take any part in the proceedings.

President: Oh. you don't take part.

The first witness was Azzam Ali. He deposed that on the 10th, Mohini went to take meals with Sudhir at midday. Mohini ordered the following articles and he forwarded the list to the Superintendent of Police. Superintendent wrote back to ask Mohini to send money. Mohini said, as it

(Continued on page 9.)

LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

TRIBUTE TO SIR E. GREY.

THE ORIGINS OF WAR.

The following portions of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum, previously suppressed by the Swedish Government, including the portions omitted from the version published in Germany, were published in Stockholm in mail week:—

M. Take Jonescu was often in London, too, and visited me regularly. I had known him since the time when I was Secretary at Bucharest. He was also one of Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter's friends. His aim in London was to secure concessions for Roumania by negotiations with M. Daneff. In this he was supported by the most capable Roumanian Minister, M. Misu. That these negotiations were stranded by the Bulgarian opposition is known. Count Berchtold—and naturally we with him—was entirely on the side of Bulgaria, otherwise we should have succeeded by pressure on M. Daneff in obtaining the desired satisfaction for the Roumanians, and have bound Roumania to us as she was by Austria's attitude in the second Balkan war, while afterwards she was estranged from the Central Powers.

Bulgaria's defeat in the second Balkan War and Serbia's victory, as well as the Roumanian advance, naturally constituted a reproach to Austria. The idea of equalising this by military intervention in Serbia seems to have gained ground rapidly in Vienna. This is proved by the Italian disclosure, and it may be presumed that the Marquis San Giuliano, who described the plan as *a pericolossissima aventura* (an extremely risky adventure) saved us from a European war as far back as the summer of 1912. Intimate as Russo-Italian relations were, the aspiration of Vienna must have been known in St. Petersburg. In any event M. Take Jonescu told me that M. Sazonoff had said in Constanza that an attack on Serbia on the part of Austria meant war with Russia.

RELATIONS WITH SIR E. GREY.

In the spring of 1914 one of my secretaries on returning from leave in Vienna, said that Herr von Tschirschky had declared that war must soon come. But, as I was always kept in the dark regarding important things, I considered his pessimism unfounded. Ever since the Peace of Bucharest, it seems to have been the opinion in Vienna that the revision of this treaty should be undertaken independently, and only a favourable opinion was awaited. The statesmen in Vienna and Bucharest could naturally count upon our support. This they knew, for already they had been reproached several times for their slackness. Berlin even insisted on the "rehabilitation" of Austria.

When I returned to London in December, 1913, after a long holiday, the Liman von Sander's question had led to our relations with Russia becoming acute. Sir Edward Grey called my attention with some uneasiness to the consequent unrest in St. Petersburg, saying: "I have never seen them so excited." Berlin instructed me to beg the Minister to urge calm in St. Peterburg and help to solve the difficulty. Sir Edward was quite willing, and his intervention contributed not inconsiderably to smoothing matters over. My good relations with Sir Edward and his great influence in St. Petersburg served in a like manner on several occasions when it was a question of carrying through something of which our representative there was completely incapable.

During the critical days of July, 1914. Sir Edward said to me: "If ever you want something done in St. Petersburg, you come to me regularly; but if ever I appeal for your influence in Vienna, you refuse your support." The good and dependable relations I was fortunate in making not only in society and among influential people, such as Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, but also with others at public dinners, had brought about a noticeable improvement in our relations with England. Sir Edward devoted himself honestly to further this reproachment, and his intentions were especially noticeable in two questions—the colonial treaty and the treaty regarding the Baghdad Railway.

CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

The negotiations which had commenced between us and England before my arrival were intended to revise and improve our treaty of 1898, which in questions of geographical delimitations was in many respects unserviceable and unsatisfactory. Thanks to the accommodating attitude of the British Government, I was enabled to give the new treaty a form corresponding to our wishes and interests. The whole of Angola to the 20th degree of longitude was conceded to us, so that from the south we came close to the Congo district, and in addition the valuable islands of San Thome and Principe, which lie north of the Equator, and thereby belonged to the French sphere of interest, a fact which caused my French colleague to protest in lively fashion, but in vain. Further, we obtained the northern portion of Mozambique; the Liqunea formed the boundary. The British Government was most accommodating in regard to our interests and wishes. Sir Edward Grey wished to show us his goodwill, but also wished in the main to further our colonial development, while England hoped to lead the German development of power from the North Sea and Western Europe to the Atlantic and Africa. "We do not grudge Germany her colonial development," a member of the Cabinet said to me.

Originally, and upon British initiative, the Congo State should have been included in the treaty, which would have given us priority of purchase and the possibility of an economic invasion, but on representations of Belgian sensitiveness we declined the offer—perhaps to advatage. . . . The British Government's honesty in striving to respect our rights shows itself in that Sir E. Grey, before the treaty was completed and signed, indicated to us English business men who were willing to invest money in the districts conceded to us. Even before the King's visit to Berlin—that is, in May, 1913—the treaty was practically ready. But new difficulties arose to prevent the signing, and only after one year, that is, shortly before the outbreak of war, could I receive authority finally to conclude the treaty. It was, however, never signed.

GERMAN MENACE IN ASIA.

THE ROUTE ACROSS TO SAMARKAND.

The following speech delivered on 14th March in the House of Commons by Mr. Buxton, contains pointed reference to the route through Batum, Bakur, across the Caspians, and by existing railways to Merv and Samarkand.

Mr. Buxton:—In this discussion of the problems arising out of the Russo-German Treaty, perhaps undue prominence might be given to this question of Japan. There are other problems momentous enough, Heaven knows, and I venture to call attention for a moment to one of them, as distinct from the problem arising from the eastern extremity of the Russian Empire—I mean the problem arising from the southern extremity. After all the Germans are probably a very long way from Vladivostock, and I do not know that any evidence exists from the fear that they may approach Eastern Siberia within a very long time. But it is a patent fact they are already in touch with the Caucasus, and the news of the occupation of Odessa visualises the picture afforded of German communication established, between Odessa and Batum, following upon the terms imposed upon Russia, by which the Batum and Kars district is to be handed over to German control. There are problems, I think, arising out of that to justify a few moments' attention. It is a case where Lord Salisbury's maxim may very well be recalled—the maxim that we ought to study large maps. I am one of the comparatively few members of the House who have been in the Caucasus, and I would like Hon. Members very much to realise something of the nature of that country and its importance.

The Caucasus represents the second stage in Russia's formation of an Empire. It is, after all, not so very long, as time goes, since the small Russian State made headway against the Tartar States, and found what Peter the Great called, "A Window to the West," having been previously cut off from the sea. You had then added to the Russian Empire the western fringe of the Baltic Provinces, which have now, by the Russo-German Treaty, been detached, and which, in any case, were not strictly Russian, but were occupied by a mixed population, and form a separate problem from the national problem of Russia. But it is to the southern side of the Russian Empire proper that I want to call attention. A hundred years or more later—that is, about a hundred years ago—the Russians turned their attention to the south, and in Napoleonic days established themselves against the Turks and Persians on the south side of the Caucasus. As we know, they extended still further that Empire a very short time ago—in 1878—but, in the main, it is the creation of a distinct period between the early conquest of the Baltic Provinces, and the conquest of the Far East, which is a thing of yesterday. That Caucasian country is a very extraordinary, an interesting, and a wealthy country. Perhaps I may be allowed to recall for a moment what the population of that country is. In Caucasus proper there are eight and a half million people. They are about equally divided between Christians and Muslims. When you come down through Central Russia and get southward to the Cossack country, and being again to get in sight of the Caucasus mountains—that immense, magnicent, straight line of snow mountains stretching from East to West and across the Daried pass, you come into quite a different world—an immensely richer world, a world far removed from the properly Russian country—into a medley of small races, a great medley of languages, some Muhammadan races and some Chris ian. South of the Caucasus mountains you have about four and a half million Christians, comprising about two million Armenians, about two million Georgians, and about half a million Russians. On the Muhammadan side, you have about two and a half million Tartars and about one and a half million of other small nations or tribes.

THE VARIOUS ROUTES.

That, clearly, is not a population that can be treated on the principle of self-determination at all. It must be an Empire if any order is to be maintained there at all, and it is one of the assets of Imperialism, properly called, that Russia has established order there where there was no order before—that is, comparative order, because brigandage has never been suppressed, but comparative order sufficient to allow a very great increase of industry and an enormous increase of wealth. It is a very rich country, of course, on account of the oil. Batum is one of the great wealth-spots of the world, because it is the exit for the oil product. But when you get down to the Araxes Valley, you suddenly come to what is virtually a tropical country, and cotton is grown with very great success in that valley. But besides its intrinsic value that District, is of enormous importance as an important item in a route from East to West, and it is worth considering for a moment the nature of the Caucasus, of which the Germans have now obtained control as a route. The German hope in the early part of the War was, doubtless, to break out to the East, but not by this route. It was to work through Turkey to make use of Turkey, and ultimately, perhaps, in the minds of a section of the German governing people, to make a route through Mosul and Teheran and on to Herat. Fortune, so far, has favoured the German efforts in securing a very superior route to that. We have not been able to cut that route from the South, and if we had we should not be in a position now to cut the West to East route which Germany has, for the moment, secured, because it is further north. The route now secured is a better one. The route is through Batum, Baku, and so on East across the Caspians, and by existing railways to Merv and Samarkand. There is also the route further north, which the Hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. MacCallum Scott) the other night said came under German control, which might be so if Russia as a whole were under German control—a direct line through Orenburg to Tashkand. But far better than that line is the line already brought under control, because the line across the Black Sea and across the Caspian is a line which is both warmer and cheaper, being largely a water route.

There is one other point of immense importance in regard to that Caucasian country. One of the most justly liberative objects which the Allies have had before them in the war has been the object of liberating a Nation which has been an active ally and shed its blood very freely for us—the Armenians,—and the Minister of Blockade has very frequently expressed the fervour of his interest in that cause. The Armenian cause is now in jeopardy, and it is almost impossible to see now what can be done for the Armenian. It is a paradox that probably now the best hope of doing anything for the Armenians is that the Germans themselves and not the Turks, shall keep the control of trans-Caucasia, and that it may be regarded as a matter of policy to preserve all populations as a source of revenue. The whole of this route of which I am speaking, and which is immediately in question, unlike the Siberian railway and the Pacific coast, has this peculiarity, that it runs through non-Russian country. It passes, it is true, through Odessa, but even Odessa itself is only on the border of Russia. It is almost in Bessarabia, that is to say, in Roumanian country, and when you get across the Caspian again you are not, of course, in Russian country. You are among populations which have been in the past extremely anti-Russian. The Armenians and the Tartars were very anti-Russian and the Georgians have only lately been it is believed become more or less, permeated by German propaganda.

"THE FIGHT IS ALREADY WON."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON THE KAIRA STRUGGLE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, May 17.

In my notes from the camp printed in "The Chronicle" of the 13th instant, I must confess I was carried away by what I considered was disquieting news about the execution methods adopted by the local authority. I find, however, that my report did an unintentional injustice to the officials. The official ways are certainly often erratic, but I must confess that they are exercising great forbearance over what to them must appear the irritating ways of the cultivators of Kaira. The latter do not make it easy for the officials to levy attachment; neither should they. And the officials, recognising that there is no ill-will behind the cultivators' action, refrain from zoolum, which one often experiences whenever there is friction between the authorities and the Raiyats. That zoolum would have been impossible against a combination, such as the raiyats are showing, is another matter. My purpose here is to correct an error into which I was led and to which friends have drawn my attention. With this prelude I send you a summary of Mr. Gandhi's address to the people of Sandesar in Borsad Taluka. The plucky people of this village have shown great courage. The remarkable thing about these gatherings is that women attend them in large numbers and listen to the speeches with great interest. It cannot be said of the Kaira struggle that the men and women do not know what they are doing.

Duties of a Passive Resister.

The first duty of a Satyagrahi is to ascertain whether he is on the side of truth in what he is about and if he is assured of that he should fight for it even at the cost of his life. One who is desirous of giving up his life for the sake of truth is ever ready to do so, whenever there is occasion to fight for truth. In some of our fights fought in the name of Satyagraha the reason of our defeat lies in not sticking to the truth on all occasions. They cannot be called Satyagrahi who talk of truth, but do not translate it into their actions. They know the value of truth and yet on occasions they are not on the path of truth. Those who fight for justice, must ever be ready to do justice to others. One has to be true in thoughts as well as in acts. All Shastras say that he who seeks justice must do so with clean hands." With this prelude, Mr. Gandhi advised the people of Sandesar to mete out justice to their brethren of the low castes and give them their due. Then he proceeded to say:—When the people abuse their authority over the poor and oppress them, I would advise the poor to resort to passive resistance and not to leave the path of justice. That is the only road to happiness. The weapon that has fallen into your hands is invaluable. No one could stand against it. One who has realised the beauty of it would firmly say that there is no other religion, but that of truth. I have already told you that we have won. This struggle is not for the suspension of land revenue only. If it were so, that could have been obtained long ago. In this struggle, there is much more than that. Even Mr. Pratt admits that this struggle is not for suspension of land revenue only, but it involves the interests of thirty crores of people. It is a struggle between the will of the people and the prestige of officials. We must, by now, realise that the authority of Government is nothing before that of the people. No Government has yet ever come into existence which could successfully resist the will of the people. When the people are determined to get their rights they will have them. We do not want to be discourteous and at the same time we would not be slaves.

The Struggle for Self-Government.

This is a struggle for self-Government. We wish that we may get it. But what is the use of that authority in the hands of the weak and the emasculated? The dead body is unable to make use of the sword in its hand, or of the heap of corn placed before it. So a worthless man is unable to do anything. Such a man has no right to eat. It is said in the Gita that he who eats without performing Yajna (sacrifice) is a thief. The meaning of Yajna is that the body is for the people, for God. It means that one should sacrifice his self, and give up one's all. That is the real Yajna. He who eats without performing Maha Yajna is a thief. No authority could ever tyrannise over a nation that has understood this. If the true meaning of this saying could become one with our blood and flow in our veins, we have nothing else to win. Then we have won everything. Passive resistance is a celestial weapon. That man only can fittingly hold it who possesses manliness and courage. If we all act up to it after having well understood it, it will be said of India that this is not the land of cowards but of thirty crores of gods.

Tale of Attachments.

Below is given a list of attachments made at Narsanda:—

Desaibhai Bhulabhai, buffalo; Ramdas Dhoribhai, buffalo; Girdharbhai Jivabhai, buffalo; Lallu Revandas, brass vessel; Mangalbhai Narshi, brass vessel; Dhori Khushalbhai, buffalo; Fula Mangalbhai, buffalo; Bhailal Bhikhabhai, brass tray; Vaghi Venibhai, brass pair; Motibhai Shanabhai, copper tray; Punambhai Talshibhai, buffalo; Babar Bogha, buffalo; Pitamber Chaturbhuj, buffalo; Hiragar Kashigar, gold ring; Govindbhai Nanabhai, copper vessel; Gaverbhai Sakhidas, young buffalo and a pair of copper vessels; Magas, widow of Chotalal Vakhatrai, brass vessel and cup.

MR. LOWTHER ON RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

STRENGTH BELOW THE SURFACE.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, presiding, in mail week, at the annual meeting of the United Russia Societies' Association, held at the Speaker's House, referred to recent events in Russia, and said that it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to heap epithets on sections of the Russian people. The prospects at present were very black, but he thought that in Russia would occur what we had seen in other countries in the past, and that the black days must pass away. Just as Robespierre and Danton did not represent the will of the French people some 120 years ago, he thought that M. Trotsky and M. Lenin did not represent the true views of the Russian people at the present time.. He was convinced that below the surface there must be a strong, vigorous Russia, which only required encouragement to assist its nationality and its natural power. He moved: "That this meeting of the United Russia Societies places on record the expression of its deep sympathy with the Russian people in their present unhappy plight, and its faith and hope in the recuperative powers and ultimate regeneration of that great people."

Sir George Buchanan, who seconded the resolution, said that we must beware of any feeling of resentment at Russia's desertion of the cause of the Allies, and that we must not be influenced by the results of the mistaken policy of the present Bolshevist Government, or by the fact that Russia's desertion had prolonged the war and compromised the military outlook. He was convinced that a new Russia would arise, purified and chastened by the fiery ordeal through which she was now passing. He urged that we must assist Russia in the period of reconstruction with all our resources, and not leave this work to Germany.

The resolution was carried.

WONDERFUL WAR MODEL MADE BY A BOY.

One of the largest battle models is on show now at the College of Ambulance in Vere-street, Oxford-street. It is chiefly the work of the 16-years-old son of the College Director, Colonel Sir James Cantlie, a well-known surgeon.

The model, which shows how the wounded are dealt with from the time they are hit in the trenches till they board the hospital ship in port, is complete with men, camps, hospitals, trains (electrically run), and ships, and affords a very valuable object lesson to the pupils at the college.

Sir James is a master of the art of improvisation, and many of the exhibits are lessons in how to construct medical and surgical requirements out of nothing. There is also a large series of exhibits of the various parts of the human body, most of them designed to repeat the movements of the parts they represent.

All these things can be inspected by the public free of charge, although donations towards the work of the college will not be refused. Since the war the college has trained over 20,000 men and women in first aid and ambulance work. Sir James now feels that it should be placed on a permanent basis, with a proper governing body, with which object a meeting is being held.—The "Daily News."

The fund started by her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar in appreciation of Lady Willingdon's services, has now reached a total of Rs. 6,50,000. Kolhapur has contributed Rs. 25,000, Devgad Baria Rs. 15,000, and Mudhol Rs. 10,000.

Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt, I.C.S., Judge of Kumaun, died at Nainital on Sunday and was buried the same evening. He was the son of Sir William Burkitt, late Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

A Secunderabad message states that the Revd. H. J. Short, Secretary, Army Y.M.C.A., Trimulgherry, met with a motor cycle accident last week fracturing his left forearm. He is in the King Edward Memorial Hospital and improving.

ALLEGED DISINTERMENT OF CORPSE.

GRAVE-DIGGES CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, May 20.

On the further hearing of the case against Rai Saheb Ragunath Prasad and his servants being resumed, Mr. Norton continued the cross-examination of prosecution witness Mahomed Hussein, who said he had dug Sha Saheb's grave for a Hindu. He would not dig a grave for a Mahomedan within three feet of a Hindu grave of a Hindu *sadhu* in the Rai Saheb's compound. When he dug the grave, he did not see the Hindu grave close by under his nose. What he saw was a heap of brick within three feet of the grave. He was not present at the diggings up of corpses. After that he had been there. He had since then seen two tombs in one platform in the Rai Saheb's compound. When he dug the grave for the Sha Saheb he did not see this other tomb. He had inquired from the people how this second tomb came there. And he was told this second grave was inside a house before a lala's house in which also had been a grave he dug. Between the date of his digging and the rebuilding of the grave under orders of the District Magistrate, there was an interval of about 8 or 9 months. He had seen two tombs on one continuous chabutra. There was, however, a brick wall round Shah Saheb's tomb.

Other witnesses were cross-examined and the court rose for the day.

PROHIBITION OF FOOTWEAR IN PAGODAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 20.

A mass meeting of the Burmans styled the All Burma Buddhist Conference met yesterday in the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, to discuss the prohibition of footwear at Pagodas in Burma. The assembly of about 1,500 including 600 Burmese priests and 120 delegates. It was resolved unanimously that the use of footwear within the sacred precints being prohibited by Buddhist teachers and the universal custom of the Burmese people, the trustees of the Pagodas could not and should not allow such use.

It was also resolved that after careful consideration of the cases of Europeans being allowed to use footwear, the rule did not permit of any exception in favour on any nationality.

Other resolutions asked the trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda to erase the words 'except Europeans' from footwear notice.

It was finally decided that the All Burma Buddhist Conference be authorised to take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce the above resolutions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The week opened with a better inquiry for jute mill shares the prices of which although not showing any material advances ruled fairly steady with Clives at Rs. 247 to 250 and Kamarhatty ranging between Rs. [illegible] and 637-8. A larger turnover took place in industrials, Behar Oil made a further advance to Rs. 45-4, Britannia Biscuits were steady at Rs. 12-8 and Bengal Brass at Rs. 30-4 while Surma Valley Saws in response to some strong inquiry moved forward to Rs. 23-4. Coal shares were neglected. Bishnauth changed hands at Rs. 24. The following sale took place:—

Coal:—Jainty Central 13-4, Jumoni 10.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 366-8 s.l., Barnagore (ord) 131, Bally 212, Caledonian (ord) 485, Clive (ord) 250, Delta (ord) 644-8 s.l., Empire (ord) 60, Howrah (ord) 43-8, Kamarhatty (ord) (37-8, Kelvia (pref) 117, Lansdowne (ord) 350, Lothian (ord) 230, Northbrook (ord) 63-8, Reliance (ord) 38, Union (ord) 725.

"ONE FOR THE TRENCHES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few evenings ago I was at one of the many concerts given at the various Huts, and sitting next to me was an old soldier with three good conduct badges, and wearing two war medals.

One of the turns was a fine robust civilian about 30 or 32 years of age. After he had done his turn, this is what the old soldier exclaimed:—

"My God—, what a fine chap for the Trenches,"—pause,—"and then they wonder how it is we are not winning the war." He then got up and left, presumably with disgust.

I am 57 years old and I can assure you I felt absolutely ashamed to think it was possible after three-and-a-half years of war that such a state should exist, and I think it about time that the military authorities should cast their net, and not wait for the public to dictate to them what should be done.

I am of opinion that for the duration of the war it should be compulsory for all I. D. F. men to wear uniform at all times.—Yours, etc.,

I HOPE.

Bombay, May 20.

RUSSIANS MUST FIGHT.

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS MILITARY CONVENTION WITH BRITAIN.

Whether Russian subjects in Great Britain remain liable for military service under the convention which was concluded between Britain and Kerensky's Government was argued before a King's Bench Divisional Court on March 22nd.

A Russian named Kutchinsky, formerly a fruiterer in London, had sought to establish that he was not liable for service.

The Attorney-General explained that the man had been on the Army Reserve for some time, and ought to have reported himself earlier. The Military Convention concluded with Russia had not been denounced, and the view of the Government was that it would be a great misfortune if the thousands of Russians now in the Army were released, after all the expenditure that had been lavished upon them. Realising that the Russian soldiers of the future were likely to be of smaller military value, the authorities had now decided to cease using the convention.

Mr. Justice Darling: I would rather not go to battle with them! (Laughter.)

The judges held that there was no proof that Kutchinsky had been illegally enlisted, and he must therefore remain in the Army.

AFTER THE WAR.

COMING CHANGES IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

MR. GERARD ON THE NEW WOMAN.

In the final chapter of "Face to Face with Kaiserism," his new book on Germany, Mr. J. W. Gerard discusses the changes which he thinks will take place after the war throughout the world, particularly in Germany. He writes:—

No one but a fortune teller or professional seer dares to predict the condition of the world after this war. Only mere suggestions can be thrown out, shadows of prophecy as to what may come. Will the tide of emigration turn from Europe and the United States to other countries, or will people of German birth and descent leave America to return to the Fatherland after the war?

I made it my business after I had learned German to talk to many of the plain people in Berlin and elsewhere to get their views. I found that the common soldiers, especially those representing the class of skilled workingmen in the industrial centres, were almost unanimous in saying that after the war and at the first opportunity they intended to leave Germany, to turn from a country capable of perpetrating this calamity on the world, a country where they have been subject not alone to military service but to a cruel and oppressive caste system of discipline. I believe that Germany will enact laws against emigration and that there will be zones of espionage on all German frontiers designed to watch and keep back such Germans as may seek to escape to other countries.

In Austria even more stringent laws will be necessary to keep the unmarried males from leaving.

I know that experts of the United States Government believe at least three millions of Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will leave America after the war, taking with them the money they have earned for investment in new opportunities in the Old Country. With this view I cannot agree. The soil of the European continent is too poor, wages too small, hours too long, and distaste for the military and caste systems too great, to tempt those who have tasted the equality and the freedom of America. Why, to-day an ordinary coalminer in Pennsylvania can earn $5,000 (£1,000) a year—a sum greater than the pay of a Prussian or Austrian general! Why should this miner go back to insult and slavery?

THE GERMAN WORKMAN.

German employers will never be able to grind down their workmen as before the war. The men who have fought in the trenches will return with a new feeling of independence, a new spirit of revolt against the caste prejudices, a disinclination to do the same work in the same hours and for the same wages. My tailor in Berlin told me that several of his men who had returned after being discharged from the Army because of some physical disability or wounds took an entirely different attitude, and that one of them, for example, had said to him:—"Do not think that I have come back to work as before. I have the Iron Cross, I have helped to save Germany. I am a hero, and I do not propose again to be your industrial slave." That is the new spirit which after the war will animate the deceived, hitherto down-trodden lower classes of Germany.

The war after the war, in trade and commerce, may be long and bitter. The rivers of Germany are lined with ships of seven or eight thousand tons, many of them built or completed since the war, and Germany designs as her first play in this commercial war to seize the carrying trade of the world. The German exporter has lost his trade for years. Alliances have already been made in great industries, such as the dyestuff industry, in preparation for a sudden and sustained attack upon that new industry in America. Prices will be cut to far below the cost of production in order that the new industry of America fighting single handed against the single head German trust may be driven from the field. The German Government will take a practical hand in this contest and only the combination, of American manufacturers and the erection of a tariff wall of the defence can prevent the Americans, if each fights single handed and for his own end, from falling before the united, efficient, and bitter assault of German trade rivals.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The war has brought new power and new responsibility to women. Armed with the franchise they will demand not only equal rights but equal pay. In Great Britain alone, before the war, there were no fewer than five hundred thousand women workers, where now over five million carry the burden even of the war industries of the country.

Unless the war ends with a victory so decisive for the Allies that an era of universal peace shall dawn for the world, each nation will constitute itself an armed camp, fearing always that the German, with his lust for war and conquest, will again terrorize the world by a sudden assault. And a necessary sequence of this preparation for war will be the desire of each nation to be self-sufficient to produce within itself those materials indispensable for the waging of war.

Great changes are coming in the social structure of the world. We are on the threshold of a great readjustment. Whatever else our entrance into the war may accomplish, let us hope that it will have made of us a nation with the throb of a single patriotism and the steady pulse of an energetic efficiency that shall not merely seek in honest rivalry to compete with other nations, but in an enlightened and helpful way shall strive fruitfully to heal a wounded civilization in the God-given days of peace.

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Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 21st May, 1918.

"SCRAPS OF PAPER."

In March last we had occasion to draw the attention of the authorities to some of the grievances of Indians who have been given temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service. Since then circumstances have transpired which go to render the position not only of such Indians as have been taken on temporary service, but also of Indians as a whole, in both the temporary and permanent branches, still more intolerable. Indeed, the feeling among the majority of Indians, who have entered the Service since the outbreak of war, so far as we have been able to gather after careful investigation, is that a distinct breach of faith has been committed in regard to the prospects, pecuniary as well as of rank, held out to them at the outset. Soon after the outbreak of war, when the necessity arose to raise the number of medical officers attached to the Army, temporary commissions were thrown open to Indian medical graduates on the understanding that no distinction in regard to pay would be made. It is on record that the Secretary of State for India issued an order to this effect. Several Indians entered the Service as a result of this offer, but before many months had passed, presumably under pressure from the Government of India, the Secretary of State was moved to issue a supplementary despatch in which a distinction was made between officers recruited in the United Kingdom and those recruited in India, the pay of the former being fixed at Rs. 540 per mensem and of the latter at Rs. 420. That this was only the thin end of the wedge for the introductions of further inequitable and irritating distinctions, will be apparent from the subsequent course of events. In our former article we showed that a distinct promise had been held out in the beginning to temporary lieutenants in the I. M. S., all of whom are Indians, that they would be promoted to captaincies, with the pay of that rank, after a year's service. A number of Indians volunteered for service in consequence of this assurance, in spite of the fact that the initial pay (of lieutenants) had been reduced to Rs. 420.

In January of this year, however, the Government of India published an Army Order, which amounts practically to a revocation of all past promises, direct as well as indirect, on their behalf, to Indian recruits in the I. M. S. This order has caused natural indignation and resentment among Indian officers. The document is worth quoting for the additional reason that it raises new issues in regard to the position of Indians as a whole in the I.M.S. Order No. 62 of 1918, Army Department, Government of India, runs as follows:—

DELHI, 22nd January, 1918.

62. Promotion of Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service and grant of acting rank in the field to officers of the Service. With the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided to adopt the following temporary measures for the promotion of Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service:—

1. Permanent Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service who were appointed prior to 1st January, 1917, shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain after one year's service, and subject to the condition that ante-dated promotion will not count prior to the 1st September 1915, for purposes of seniority and the 1st September 1915, for purposes of pay. Those appointed on or after 1st January, 1917, will be required to serve the usual three years in the rank of Lieutenant before becoming eligible for promotion. Officers of the Indian Medical Service who have been appointed permanently by nomination during the period of the present war will count for promotion their previous military service during the war, rendered after 16th July 1915.
2. Temporary Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, who were appointed prior to 1st January, 1917, shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain on completion of one year's service. Those employed on or after 1st January, 1917, shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain on completion of three years' service.

The rates of pay will remain unaffected on promotion.

Now, in regard to this notification, the first question that suggests itself is, why it should have been held necessary to make a distinction between those who joined the Service before January 1st 1917 and those who joined on or after that date, and to subject the latter to harder conditions of service. Have those who have joined since 1917 to face less onerous or less dangerous duties in the field than those who joined before 1917? In what way is an officer who enlisted, say, on January 1st, 1917, less competent to discharge his duties or less eligible to rise to captain's rank after a year's service, than the one who joined on December 31st, 1916? Is not the distinction that is sought to be made purely an arbitrary one? What is the underlying reason for this invidious distinction? We cannot think of any, save that perhaps the authorities think that the Service is in danger of being swamped by Indians and that some sort of obstacle must be placed in their way. Amost all, if not all, who have joined the I.M.S. as temporary lieutenants since 1st January are Indians—there are no *temporary* European I. M. S. officers, for the simple reason that far brighter prospects are open to European candidates in the R. A. M. C., admission to which is wholly debarred to Indians, but, to which not only Canadians, Australians and South African whites, but even Egyptians are admitted. Thus, the three-year period apprenticeship as lieutenants applies to Indians only, whether they joined the Service with temporary or permanent commissions. As we have said, the whole thing is a breach of the undertaking that temporary lieutenants after one year's service would be eligible for promotion to the rank and pay of captain. Is this procedure—we will not apply the adjective—calculated to inspire among Indians confidence in the Government's sense of fairness?

The injustice of the whole arrangement, moreover, is not confined to the case of Indians with temporary lieutenancies. We understand that there are Indians holding permanent appointments—Indians who were recruited in England prior to 1st January 1917—who have put in service of two or three years and even longer, who have not yet been promoted to the rank of captain! And this, in spite of the order dated 22nd January 1918 quoted above, which distinctly says that permanent lieutenants, who were appointed prior to 1st January, 1917, shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of captain after one year's service! Are we to understand that all such orders are mere "scraps of paper?" The injustice which results from such a condition of things is obvious. A non-Indian who may have joined just a year ago automatically becomes a captain soon after his probation, while an Indian with even three years' record may be rotting in the old post because he happens to be an Indian! It is true there have been cases of members of the domiciled race and even pure Indians being gazetted captains are a year's service, but in regard to the latter, this is the exception rather than rule. Why should such glaring inequalities be perpetrated? Before we close, we may draw attention to a minor grievance of Indian officers, which is of recent origin but which is of the same complexion as the grievances narrated above. Up to last month Indian as well as European medical officers attached to the various war hospitals in Bombay were allowed carriage allowance from their residence to the hospital and back. Last month, orders were issued to officers attached to the Marine Lines and Dadar war hospitals that they could draw only the price of the railway season ticket. Now the officers attached to both these hospitals are almost all of them *Indians*, the few superior European officers being provided with quarters near the hospitals themselves. In consequence of this notification the Indian officers are obliged to defray from their own pockets the carriage fare from their residences to the railway stations. This sort of petty-minded and inviduous economy does not apply to the officers attached to the European war hospitals in Bombay. Why should this distinction between Indian and European officers be made and that, too, for the sake of a paltry sum? The melancholy meanness of the whole thing is shocking. Do the authorities know how these petty racial distinctions and breaches of faith breed the bitterest discontent in a body of servants whose loyalty in the face of so many humiliating circumstances is something to be grateful for?

THE N. P. D.

Nothing need surprise us in these days of paradox—not even the fact that Lord Milner, a gentleman of Prussian descent and pure Prussian deportment, is allowed to draft a document, on behalf of the Government of which Mr. Lloyd George is Prime Minister, which constitutes a flat contradiction of the principle of self-determination. We need be the less surprised at the discovery which has, however, not unreasonably surprised Mrs. Besant, that the inquisitiveness of Mr. Robertson, Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, extends to the cheques she draws on London and the agents she chooses to use for their transmission and encashment. The question, how far inquisitiveness of this kind on the part of a Government official should be allowed to go, is one of high ethics which could only be decided in those halls of honour where our honourable officials of the P. D. and the C.I.D., who have to sacrifice a natural delicacy of character on the altar of duty foregather and either instruct or are instructed in the elastic principles which govern official conduct in these matters. The uninstructed—and we fear uninstructable—layman, who is only acquainted with the principles which should guide a gentleman in the matter of poking his nose into other people's concerns, can only stand aghast when he beholds these occasional revelations of practices, which have always been regarded, not only as the very antithesis of all that becomes a gentleman in his private and public conduct, but as so repugnant to every notion of decency in the British code of honour as to be banned and shunned in British administration and left to the less scrupulous tastes of foreign Governments. But British Government departments, especially in India, have made great progress of late years in the process of discarding the susceptibilities which make the practical work of investigating people's private affairs difficult and inconvenient. And disgusting to those with a sense of propriety as the sort of revelation which Mrs. Besant makes must be, we can assure such people that they would be still further astonished and disgusted if they could be aware of the extent to which this sort of thing is carried and the unsuspected interest which the "Nosey Parkers" of certain departments take in all sorts of matters which do not really concern them in the least, which no respectable people ought to touch with a barge pole, and which are of no real value or proper interest to a Government department, except for uses which could not be defended by any sort of concern for the public interest as distinct from the interests of the official junta. We are afraid Mrs. Besant's sarcasm will fall on the backs of some very pachydermatous hides. But she is right, perhaps, in supposing that an appeal to the sense of honour of Lord Willingdon, who has not spent twenty years or so in the bureaucratic fold, may put a stop to the annoyance to which she and her friends have been subjected.

A PRO-CONSUL PHILOSOPHISES.

It is not surprising to find Lord Sydenham fulminating against the British working men. He treats the readers of the "Nineteenth Century" to a tirade against the doings of those who at present control the Labour movement in Britain. The report on reconstruction prepared for submission to the recent Labour Conference at Nottingham has angered his Lordship considerably, and has led him to forget that ponderousness of phraseology can ill-disguise poverty of thought. He is full of that pious humbug, with which the governing classes in England hope to delude British Labour. "Reconstruction," he says, "is occupying many minds. New enterprises of many kinds, which can provide employment on a large scale, are being studied and schemes for dealing with public health, housing, the prevention of undeserved poverty are being prepared." So we are to understand from his Lordship that poverty is of *two* kinds, *undeserved* and *deserved*. This division of poverty is so typical of the bourgeois of all countries, that his transformation into an aristocrat hardly reconciles him to the tradition of *noblesse oblige*. It must be said to the credit of the real aristocrats of Britain that they have tried to act up to the tradition, although the efforts to solve the problems of English unemployment have not been successful; but the real aristocrat does not nowadays talk about poverty, undeserved and deserved. There is no wonder that such talk directly results in that class-hatred, which Lord Sydenham in his "Nineteenth Century" effusion so copiously laments. He blames the forces of Labour for the production and the accentuation of this class-hatred.

According to him, employers' federations are showing "an earnest wish to remove all the legitimate grievances of which Labour complains". We in India are too well aware of the hollowness of this phrase *legitimate grievances* when it falls from official lips, and Lord Sydenham appears to carry on his Indian tradition, when he unctuously asks British Labour to be good and docile. The Labour Party wants the new edifice of society to be built up in industry as well as in government "on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent and that widest possible participation in powers, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy". Ideas similar to this have been expressed by Liberal Prime Ministers in England time and again, language similar to this has been used by the younger Unionists with frequent insistence; but Lord Sydenham finds this statement to be "an attractive arrangement of words, but nothing more." According to him "the dominant note is false and the suggestion anarchy not democracy."

We are obliged to Lord Sydenham for his manner of telling us clearly how very well he has misunderstood the spirit of democracy. Then his Lordship proceeds to philosophise; "Inequality of circumstances," he opines, "has existed in all communities since the world was inhabited and will continue in some measure to the end of time." "One thing," he continues, "which has proved impracticable in all ages is to change human nature". The attempt to change human nature may not appeal to those whose political outlook agrees with these Pro-Consuls of the British Empire but the intelligent thinking portions of modern humanity are realising that human nature can be changed by better reasonel-out belief, by material circumstances, by improved social environment and by really equitable political institutions. To them, buoyed with these hopes which lead to constructive action, Lord Sydenham will prove a sorry guide; but we are sure they will continue to ignore him as a voice from the past.

COMMISSIONS TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, Secretary, Indian Association, has sent the following telegram to the Secrtary of State for India:—"Indian Association earnestly appeal to direct issuing early orders announcing increment of pay and the King's Commission to Indian soldiers. Early announcement will help recruitment."

Notes of the Day.

Another Resolution!

A Simla telegram states that Mr. Montagu's announcement about reforms may be expected early "as it is believed that Mr. Montagu has taken with him a fully worked out scheme of political reforms." This is not a new piece of information, for we have already been told that Mr. Montagu hastened his departure from this country for that purpose. Another statement contained in the telegram is not so innocuous. A comprehensive resolution on the question of the working of local self-government, we are told, will be published this week. The resolution is to cover "the entire ground" and it is apparently conceded that it will be "necessary that the policy of local self-government should be brought into line with the larger question of constitutional reform." As to all this, we may as well warn the Government that the country is in no mood to put up with resolutions which merely record pious platitudes. What it is determined to have, as far as this question at least is concerned, is the immediate grant of full and complete local self-government. In this matter there can be no delay, no discussion and—no compromise.

Second Bombay Educational Conference.

It will be remembered that the first Bombay Educational Conference was held in this City in June, last year. The object of the organisers of the Conference was to take stock of present educational conditions in the country,—especially in the Presidency,—to discuss and deliberate about the future with a view to educate public opinion and to represent to the Government the educational needs of the people. The Conference attained a considerable measure of success for an initial effort and it was realised that if lasting improvement in the educational system was to be effected the various educational problems arising out of it should be constantly kept before the public mind and attention persistently directed towards the solutions that were urgently called for. It was, therefore, decided that the Conference should meet annually and a permanent Committee was appointed to see to it that the necessary arrangements were made for the purpose and that the resolutions passed by the Conference were, as far as possible, given effect to. We trust the permanent Committee has been alive to its duty in the matter.

Assistance Needed.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to learn that the Shiksha-Vichara Mandala of Poona, an active educational body, which invited the Conference to that city, has been busy making preparations for the holding of the second session of the Conference. The Conference will meet on the 6th, 7th and 8th of next month, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Sastri. A special feature of the Poona session of the Conference is the arrangement that has been made to hold preliminary meetings in which papers submitted to the Conference will be read and discussed—an arrangement that will ensure fuller consideration of the questions dealt with in the papers than was possible under the procedure followed at the last session. The Conference deserves every help from all those concerned for the progress of education—and every thinking Indian should be so concerned—and we have no doubt the help Bombay can give will not be denied.

Control of Liquor Traffic.

Speaking before the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association on Friday, Sir Donald Maclean congratulated the Association on its progress in promoting temperance reform in India. The efforts made by the Association have been as commendable as they have been persistent, but, thanks to the excise policy in vogue in the country, these efforts have remained unavailing. "Progress" in temperance reform is only possible when the control of liquor traffic is transferred from the hands of the excise authorities, who are chiefly concerned about revenue, to those of the representatives of the people. Colonel Sims Woodhead moved a resolution at the meeting of the Association to the effect that control should be exercised through excise advisory committees. If the control is to be really effective the committees should be wholly elective and not merely advisory but fully empowered with executive functions.

RECORD SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's special correspondent cables:—

The New York correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co., says that a collier built in the Atlantic Port was completed and handed over to the Government within 37 days from the time the keel was laid.

FIGHTING NEAR MORLANCOURT.

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NORTH-WEST OF ALBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19, 2-40 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

A British communiqué says we carried out a succesful minor enterprise, last night, in the neighbourhood of Ville-sur-Ancre, north-west of Morlancourt, improving our positions and capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We made a successful raid north-west of Albert, in the neighbourhood of Hamel. We repulsed an attempted enemy raid north-east of Bethune.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS IN MORLANCOURT SECTOR.

ASUTRALIANS RUSH A POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

A British communiqué says, we made successful raids in the daytime in the Morlancourt sector and south of Hulluch, capturing a number of prisoners and two machine-guns. The Australians in the forme enterprises rushed a post, westward of Morlancourt village, surprised the garrison and captured twenty-one prisoners and a machine-gun without incurring any casualties. Hostile artillery was more active in the Villers-Brettonneux sector.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NORTH OF THE AVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19, 4 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

A French communiqué says the artillery on both sides was active in the region north of the Avre.

LIVELY CANNONADING NORTH OF AVRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19, 5-20 a.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 20.

A French communiqué says there was lively cannonading north of the Avre, in the Champagne and in the region of Massiges.

ARMERICANS REPULSE HOSTILE RAIDS.

CONTINUED AERIAL ACTIVITY IN WOEVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19, 5-20 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

An American communiqué says, hostile raiders in Picardy and Lorraine were repulsed with loss to the enemy, in killed and wounded. There was continued aerial activity in Woevre, our machines successfully engaging the enemy in several encounters.

GERMAN STRENGTH ESTIMATED AT 1,700,000.

THEIR OBJECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 20.

The military correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" estimates the German strength in the west at 140 divisions, in addition to the 48 reserve, or altogether 1,700,000 men. He says the enemy will try to threaten Amiens, cut the Amiens-Clermont railway and crush the Ypres salient. If he succeeds, his first objective will be to secure the evacuation of the whole of northern France and establish a new front from the mouth of the Somme to Noyon.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

On the eve of the renewal of the German offensive President Wilson has sent a message to the French people, expressing deep and ardent admiration of the Americans for the heroism and self-sacrifice of the French people in the terrible final conflict between liberty and brutality.

He says "American hearts are with the armies in the bloodstained battlefields of valiant France. The Americans are your brothers in the great, holy, common cause."

BELGIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION ON VARIONS POSITIOUS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19, 5-20 a.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 20.

A Belgian communiqué says there was violent cannonading in the direction of Nieuport, Mercken, Weidendreft, and the Houthulst forest.

STRUGGLE FOR MONTE CORNO.

ENEMY'S THIRD ATTEMPT FAILS.

REPULSED UNDER VIOLENT ITALIAN FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 20.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy's third attempt yesterday to recapture Monte Corno failed. Two columns, with machine-guns and flamethrowers, strongly supported by artillery, attacked our positions. The attackers were caught under violent artillery and machine-gun fire, and were compelled to retire in confusion. We captured two flamethrowers and firmly held our positions. We repulsed the raiders with loss at other points of the front.

BRITISH AVIATION IN ITALY.

19 ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED IN 10 DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

A British communiqué from Italy says we have destroyed nineteen aeroplanes since May 8th. Two of ours have not returned.

ITALY'S APPEAL TO U. S. FOR TROOPS.

TO COUNTERACT ACTIVE GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 17.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 20.

The Associated Press states that Italy has informally informed the United States that a few thousand American troops on the Italian front would be most desirable in order to counteract the active German propaganda and hearten the civilian and military population.

AMERICA'S SECOND RED CROSS APPEAL.

KING'S APPRECIATION OF "UNEXAMPLED MUNIFICENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

The Press Bureau states that the King has telegraphed to President Wilson on the eve of the American Red Cross second appeal:—

"I thank you in my people's name for the assistance already afforded to the allied sick and wounded. My heartfelt wish is that the new appeal may enable the American Red Cross, beside the British and the allied organisations, successfully to carry out the great humane mission imposed on us by this gigantic war. The unexampled munificence of America's first response is a noble record, and I feel sure that the generous-hearted people will again respond to the extent, that the resources of your great country alone can command."

INTERNED FAMILY OF TSAR AT CRIMEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, May 18.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 20.

A Berlin telegram states that the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Peter Nicolaivitch are interned in the Crimea. The Grand Dukes do gardening and the Grand Duchesses Olga and Xenia housework. Grand Duke Nicholas also teaches in an infant school. All get soldiers' rations.

EARLIER CLOSING HOURS IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 20.

As a measure to control unnecessary waste of gas and electricity, it is understood that it has been definitely decided by the authorities to start earlier closing hours at cafes, bars and other licensed places in Calcutta from to-morrow. The hour has been fixed at 10 o'clock.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

SATISFACTORY ALLIED POSITION.

AMERICAN MENACE TO GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 20.

The following are the considered opinions of the British General Staff on the military situation during the past week:—There has been a series of minor operations on the Western Front in the nature of a sparring in which we have generally had the advantage. It is satisfactory that wherever the Germans got in we have driven them out.

Air-fighting.

Air-fighting has been very satisfactory. It is known for a certainty that from the 9th May to the 15th May, we brought down seventy-one enemy aeroplanes for nineteen of ours.

With regard to tanks, seven light British tanks with the crews of a score of men put out of action four hundred Germans and broke up an attack by an entire brigade at Villers Bretonneux on the 24th April. Our casualties were only five. This is most encouraging in view of the manpower question. The Germans then employed six tanks which were successful until our tanks drove them off.

German Mendacity.

The mendacity of the German claims is further illustrated by the German assertions that our losses since the 21st March have amounted to six hundred thousand. This is an absolute lie. The fact is that the Germans lie mostly when things are going badly for them.

The general situation in the West is much as before, except that it is fairly clear that the Germans find that the momentum of the first rush has been expended and that a partial attack will not pay. With regard to the temporary pause in the battle, the same thing had happened to us.

Clearly, the initial success was the cheapest and the farther one went the greater was the ratio of the loss to the profit till eventually, the loss became prohibitive.

The Germans are now preparing for a big effort. The longer the enemy waited the more the troops could be thrown in and if he waited a little longer, he might be able to resume the offensive on a fifty-mile front. Of course, the longer the enemy waited the better could we prepare, but there was a great strain on the troops in the line and continual loss from wastage by shell fire.

The American Menace.

However, the steady stream of American troops flowed faster and faster. The Germans affected to belittle the Americans, but the German Staff would scarcely have hazarded this immense offensive, unless they were aware that the American menace was serious. Certainly, the Americans will buy experience in the cheapest market and the Boche will pay the price. Assuredly, the American army will make good.

The General Situation.

Regarding the general situation the public should maintain a proper sense of proportion. The situation must be very anxious during the whole summer. It was not the loss of this or that ridge, but the effect of operations in the long run which mattered and manpower was the vital factor.

General Allenby's operations east of the Jordan had largely realised their main object, which was not merely to occupy the country but to attract the Turkish troops so as to ease the situation in the south for the Arabs who were thus enabled to put practically the whole of the Headjaz Railway out of action.

General Marshall's operations in Mesopotamia had been extremely successful in spite of the difficulties of the nature and policy of the Turk, which was to run away. The Turks were making a great push towards Persia and the Caspian Sea and our object had been to interfere with them as much as possible. We knew we had diverted the Turkish units.

The Italian army expected an Austrian attack, but it had recovered its moral and was in good heart.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

COMMONWEALTH TO BEAR HEAVY TAXATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, May 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

The Acting Premier Watt, addressing the Premiers' conference, said the Commonwealth Government during the next few months would have to ask the people to bear heavy additional taxation.

AUSTRALIA'S MAN-POWER.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN ENLISTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, May 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

The latest figures show that the last week's total enlistments were the highest, since April, last year. They also exceeded the weekly quota of men required.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIR-MAN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 19
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20

The famous airman Gilber has been killed in a flying accident.

BRITISH AVIATORS' BUSY DAYS.

MANY STATIONS AND AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

Referring to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says our aeroplanes, on Friday, dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on the Tournai, Courtrai and Chaulnes railway stations, also several on aerodromes and billets all along the front. Hostile aircraft was less active than recently, although large formations were encountered well, east of the lines. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes and drove down four. Ten of ours are missing.

We also dropped ten bombs on the railway station at Metz, causing several bursts on the track and the factories alongside. All returned.

Our night-fliers dropped ten tons on the Chaulnes, Haubourdin, Douai and Marcoing stations, on Peronne and the neighbourhood of Bapaume. They also dropped thirty-two heavy bombs on the Thionville and Metz railway stations, obtaining several direct hits. A fire started at Thionville. One machine did not return.

We carried out a very successful daylight raid on Saturday on the railway stations, factories and barracks at Cologne. Thirty-three bombs were dropped and bursts were seen in the railway sheds. Our bombers were attacked by hostile scouts, but two of the latter were driven down. All of ours returned.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

MEN SHOT DEAD FOR TALKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 20.

The "Times" correspondent at Amsterdam learns from officers interned in Holland that two British war prisoners at Minden were shot dead on the 13th April for not stopping talking.

A British soldier at Sennelager in January was shot dead by a guard for refusing to fetch coffee.

An interned British non-commissioned officer writes to the "Times" and describes how party of five hundred British were sent to Russia for reprisal. They were driven for thirty-five kilometres over icebound roads and swamps by the Uhlans at the point of the lance and were then billeted on ice whence they were regularly marched to the trenches. In seven weeks twenty-two died and four hundred and twenty were sent to hospital. Only eight of the remainder were fit for work.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTS AT KIEFF.

GERMANS TAKING STEPS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF OUTBREAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

A telegram from Zurich states that revolutionary acts have occurred at Kieff and the Germans are taking steps with a view to prevent the outbreak spreading.

DEARTH OF CEREALS IN UKRAINE.

GERMANY'S SECRET CIRCULAR PUBLISHED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 19.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

The Bolshevist Press Bureau published a secret circular which the German Government has addressed to all newspapers in Germany stating that the German commissioners have convinced themselves that there is dearth of supplies of cereals in the Ukraine owing to insufficient sowings last year and small owners secreting the supplies. The peasants in the Ukraine are all armed against the Germans. Possibly greater supplies may be discovered in the course of Germany's further advance and better results may be obtained by an armed force, but in any way the hoped-for improvement in Germany's supplies is exceedingly problematical.

ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW.

LEFT BANK OF ZAB CLEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, May 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. May 20.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Mesopotamia in a message dated May 14th from Bivouac, on the Altum Kupri road says:—

Yesterday, at noon, our advanced column found the enemy holding an entrenched position, astride the northern Altum Kupri road, supported by batteries and machine-guns. The position was backed by high ground and was an ideal one for fire and observation. It commanded a broad, undulating plain, over which we had to approach the advanced trench line, extending in an arc of a circle with both the flanks resting on the lesser Zab river and carried beyond on the right bank, well into the hills, making a complete turning movement impossible. During the afternoon, our cavalry worked round on both the flanks, while our artillery shelled the enemy in front, compelling his gradual withdrawal across the river. By nightfall, he had only one gun firing. The latest reconnaisances, this morning, report that the left bank of the lesser Zab is clear of the enemy.

CAVALRY'S AND INFANTRY'S SPLENDID ENDURANCE.

A feature of the operations has been the long marches made both by the cavalry and infantry, who have shown splendid endurance. The cavalry were out eighteen hours, yesterday, and some squadrons covered over fifty miles.

ARAB ACTIVITY IN PALESTINE

SEVERAL MILES OF TRACK DEMOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. May 20.

A Palestine communiqué says:—

The King of the Hedjaz's Arab forces raided a station and a post on the Hedjaz Railway, killed thirty and took 140 prisoners and demolished several miles of the track and 3 bridges. They also attacked the defences about the Maan, taking 124 prisoners.

HERTLING'S PEACE.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 21.

Hertling interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest newspaper "Azest" rejoiced that the German and Hungarian comradeship in arms had obtained better protection for Hungary's frontiers and other guarantees against Rumanian attack and he hoped that this would impress on Germany and Hungary the necessity for maintaining a lasting friendship.

He dwelt on the beneficial effects of the new Austro-German alliance which was not aggressive, but was designed to secure their place in the Sun. He added smilingly, "If the world is ever united in an international peace league, Germany will unhesitatingly and joyfully join it. Unfortunately, the present conditions give the smallest hope thereof. Our desire is to win and preserve peace. We are now fighting for our existence and the peace which we long for. I am optimistic enough to believe that we shall have peace this year althogh the Entente statemen still talk of crushing the Central Powers."

It might have been thought that the attacks on Mr. Lloyd George which, after all indicate the strengthening of the peace idea, would have created a better basis for peace, but this had not been the case. "Nevertheless, I am firmly confident that further events in the West will bring nearer the speedy end of the war."

EL. KANTARA BRIDGE.

ENEMY COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 21.

The "Cologne Gazette" commenting on the new El Kantara Bridge over the Suez Canal says: As the whole of Great Britain's campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine are far from being failures and the new bridge joins Africa and Asia and it must be admitted that it facilitates the transport of supplies to Palestine.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

BAVARIA DEPLETED.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK BY ITS AGRARIAN LEADER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 19.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

At a meeting of the Farmers' League at Munich, the well-known Bavarian agrarian leader, Dr. Heim, sombrely depicted the economic future of Germany. He said the cattle stock was decimated and the soil was exhausted. It was self-deception to believe that pre-war conditions would ever return. Rebuilding would take decades. Germany would be unable to export goods which would be needed at home. Salvation lay between free trade and compulsory state control.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

BURIAN'S BOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 18.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 20.

A Vienna telegram states that Burian informed the newspaper "Azest" that the discussion at the German Headquarters led to a complete understanding with regard to the basis of substantial deepening and the extension of the alliance which had now become an imperative necessity in order to resist the terrible embrace of common enemies. The new alliance would be defensive and would show that united Austria and Germany were unbeatable.

ENTENTE POWERS, JAPAN AND CHINA.

ARRANGEMENT FOR PRESERVING PEACE IN FAR EAST CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 20.

The State Department officials acknowledge that an official confirmation has been received of the arrangement between the Entente Powers and Japan and China for preservation of peace in the Far East and against German penetration. It is understood that the State Department's reports make it clear that Japan and China have entered into an agreement of a purely defensive character, only for the period of the war against German aggression in the Far East. The Department does not believe that it directly concerns the United States. Consequently, it involves no change in the Department's Far East policy, which, however, might properly be subject to revision, if Japan and China, in future, find it necessary to ask assistance of the United States or the Entente in carrying out plans.

OSTEND SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 21.

A German communiqué says:—An enemy monitor shelled Ostend.

CHINA TEA IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 21.

In the Commons Mr. Clynes replying to Mr. Hills stated that very little good China tea remained in the United Kingdom. The Ministry of Food was purchasing a certain quantity in China, but the available transport was very little. When the purchases arrived, moderate supplies would be made available.

EUROPEAN MERCHANTS IN BURMA.

COMBING-OUT PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 20.

Regarding the combing-out resolution for Europeans upto the age of 33 years in Burma passed at the last week's man-power meeting here, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma has addressed a letter to the Burma Chamber of Commerce and Rangoon Traders' Associations, stating that he was directed to say that Sir Reginald Craddock will give his personal attention to the case of every individual, whose services are offered to the local Government in accordance with the resolution. In order that his Honour may be able to make the decision required in each case, it is stated that it will be convenient if the procedure described below is observed by individuals and their employers. Every offer of an individual's services should be made in a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma and the letter should give full information regarding the individual's age and occupation. When such individual is in the services of a firm or other employer, the letter containing the offer of his services should either emanate from or be transmitted through such firm or employer, who should set forth all matters, which he may desire that the Lieut.-Governor should take into consideration.

MR. ROBERTSON AND MRS. BESANT'S CHEQUES.

INTOLERABLE SPYING ON PRIVATE MATTERS.

THE STRANGE WAY OF A BUREAUCRAT

The following signed article by Mrs. Besant appears in "New India":—

I sign this article because I want to write it in the first person, as more appropriate to a comment on the strange ways of the bureaucrat; it is illuminative of bureaucratic ideas of honour and of the queer submarines who pursue us under the apparently calm suface of daily life. The bureaucrat is Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., and he is a Secretary to Government, in Bombay. From Mr. Robertson I received the order of exclusion from Bombay, and its rescission, and as to that I have no quarrel with him, save the general public quarrel of the misuse of the Defence of India Act, and the general bureaucratic injury of punishing people on unfounded charges, without trial, and without opportunity of explanation and defence. That is the sin of his caste and his craft, and is a serious political offence. The present quarrel is only private and comic, but it is a delightful specimen of the methods to which men, who should be men of honour and gentlemen, descend against the Home Ruler.

Last year some friends in England put some money into my banking account to pay the cost incurred for "New India" as I had borrowed money for the purpose. As this burden was removed, I was able to contribute a fairly large sum to the War Loan, and did so, depending on the money in London for the payments of the debts incurred.

Unfortunately, owing to the War, great difficulties were raised as to the transfer of money from England to India, so I tried to find two or three merchants, who, having accounts to meet in London would pay them with my cheques, and pay me here the value paid there on their behalf.

Among my merchant friends was Mr. Narottam Morarji, and I asked him to use in this way a cheque on London. Now Mr. Robertson bursts upon the scene, and reveals his previous spying into my accounts, by suddenly asking Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, in the absence of his uncle, what cheques the firm had cashed for Mrs. Annie Besant! He knew nothing about it, and said so. Then Mr. Robertson asked Mr. Narottam Morarji, who, being a gentleman, asked me if I objected to his answering; the question was obviously and impertinent one, since my banking account cannot be the business of Mr. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S. But, being more amused than annoyed at the revelation of Mr. Robertson's curious ways, I assured Mr. Morarji that I had not the smallest objection to his answering the official inquisitor. I wrote myself to Mr. Robertson, saying that while such secret enquiries were not usual among decent people, I had no objection to his knowing my private business, and gave him details. He acknowledged the letter, thanking me for the information contained in it!

In answer to Mr. Morarji's letter came the following:

M'war.
8-5-18.

DEAR Mr. NAROTTAMDAS,

Thanks for your letter of the 4th instant, about Mrs. Besant's cheque.

I understand from your letter that you have not yet made available in India the proceeds of the cheque. My information is that the cheque has reached London, but I shall enquire further on this point.

My interview with your nephew, however, was chiefly directed to ascertaining whether the cheque in question was the only one drawn by Mrs. Besant with which your firm has dealt or whether this was one of a series. If the latter be the case, I asked for information about all the cheques, dates, amounts, etc., that you may have arranged to cash for Mrs. Besant.

I should be much obliged if you would give me this information.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON.

Narottam Morarjee Esq.

What sort of people does Mr. Robertson communicate with in London, who give him "information" when a cheque with which he can have no kind of concern, reaches London? Have bankers there lost all sense of honour, and do they give information as to their customers' business? As I have no private business, I am not harmed, but such scandalous betrayal might ruin a firm by being passed on to a rival. I am very sure that my own Banker would tell Mr. Robertson to mind his own business, but Mr. Robertson has evidently some agents in London who act as spies.

Mr. Morarji finally replied:

Bombay, 10th May, 1918.

L. Robertson Esquire, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Mahabaleshwar.

DEAR MR. ROBERTSON,

Iam in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

The cheque in question is the only cheque of Mrs. Besant for the cashing of which I, or my firm, have made arrangements.

Although I have replied to this and your previous enquiry, you will please understand that I do not admit your right to require any information from me regarding my private affairs and the transactions of my firm.

I may mention that I received on the 8th instant a cable from my London Agent to the effect that the cheque in question had been cashed, and the proceeds thereof credited to the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Yours sincerely,
NAROTTAM MORARJI.

Such are the strange ways of an Anglo-Indian bureaucrat, incredible to those who havle only known Englishmen in England. Surely Lord Willingdon cannot be privy to this peculiarly mean form of spying. What does he think would be the judgment on such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," given by the members of an upright and straightforward English family? I decline to belicve that he would sanction such proceedings as those of Mr. Robertson. He has not been in India long enough to lose his sense of the honour of an English gentleman.

The procedure may have a more sinister meaning. Does Mr. Robertson pretend that he is seeking to unravel a conspiracy in which he hopes I am involved? The opening of my private letters from England in Bombay lends probability to that idea. It will be a long search, for the hardest thing about which to find evidence is a conspiracy which does not exist. The absence of evidence is taken as a proof of the subtlety of the conspirator.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

REPORT FOR 1917.

The report of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana for 1917 states that financially and otherwise the year had been a prosperous one for the gymkhana. Through the instrumentality of the General Secretary Mr. M. M. Goradia, the following gentlemen have subscribed towards the annexe fund the sums mentioned against their names, and they were enrolled as Patrons and Life Members of the gymkhana: Messrs. Shantidas A. Shah and Ravilal S. Shah Rs. 1,000, Mr. Hirji Khetsi Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Manilal Jugaldas and Himatlal Jugaldas Rs. 1,000, Mr. Gopaldas Nathubhai Rs. 500 and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai Rs. 500. The membership at the end of the year stood at 616.

The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,280-12-6 and the total expenditure was Rs. 9,875-7-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,405-4-7.

The extension of the pavilion is postponed for the present for want of funds and the committee hope that the Hindu public in Bombay and elsewhere will subscribe to this fund generously and thus help to complete the requirements of the Institution. The gymkhana during the season played 26 matches of which 10 were won, 5 lost and 11 drawn.

Amongst the prize winners were Messrs. S. M. Joshi, M. D. Pai, C. K. Naidu, V. V. Kantak, P. Vithal, P. Shivram, D. B. Deodhar, V. P. Mehta, S. M. Dalvi, B. M. Bhonsle and Mr. H. S. Rana.

Single as well as double Tennis Tournaments were arranged and played. In the singles Mr. G. G. Sunderao and in the doubles Messrs. Rajaram Murarji and A. C. Gupta won the championship.

A Handicap Tournament was played during the year and Dr. N. G. Prabhakar won the championship and Mr. T. N. Javeri was the runner up and secured the 2nd prize.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY PRESS PROPRIETOR.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. N. Kulkarni, manager and proprietor of the Karnatak Printing Press, at Girgaon. Mr. Kulkarni joined the press about 30 years ago as a compositor on Rs. 6 per mensem and steadily rose by self help and hard work to be the proprietor of a printing house of great repute. About 20 years ago when he purchased the press, it was a poor canarese press primarily, which published the "Kannada Suvarte." Mr. Kulkarni put his heart and soul into the work and the excellent get-up of English, Marathi, Hindi and even Gujrathi books, magazines, etc., he issued was the result of the high standard which Mr. Kulkarni always kept in his view. Owing to an overworked life, Mr. Kulkarni lost his health and succumbed to consumption after an illness of about nine months at Mallapur in North Canara, on the 14th instant.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.

COAL TRIMMER BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Sykes charged Peter Chalmers, a coal trimmer, now out of employ, with the theft of a cycle, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Private C. Needle.

It was alleged that the complainant left his cycle on Friday last in the entrance hall of the Salvation Army quarters in Colaba Causeway, where he is staying. He missed the cycle the next morning and on enquiries found it in a cycle shop opposite. He then informed the police, who recovered the cycle. Job Iron, the owner of the cycle shop, said the accused gave him the cycle for repairs and took a lamp giving him a chit signed "W. Brown."

The accused pleaded guilty. He said he was drunk at the time, had no intention of retaining the cycle and would have returned it to the place from which he had taken it, after it had been repaired. He was staying at the Sailors' Home.

As the accused had hitherto borne a good character, and had several certificates of good character, he was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 with one surety to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

THEFT OF A "SARI" BY A HAWKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Jan Mahomed Moosa, a hawker, with the theft of a silk "sari", valued at Rs. 30, belonging to a Parsi lady. Mr. Erulker defended the accused.

It was alleged that about 8-30 p.m. on Saturday the accused was seen taking off the rails of the verandah of a house in Pitha Cross Lane, Fort, a "sari" and making off with it, but was chased and seized by Eruchsha Dossabhoy. The accused had in the mean time thrown the "sari" on the road, which was subsequently found by a policeman, who came up.

The accused said it was a false charge brought against him by the complainant with whom he had an altercation at the time on account of his having accidentally knocked against him on the road.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default, to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

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SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

OUR PROSPEROUS MILL INDUSTRY.

POSITION AND PROGRESS IN 1917.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Even the most pronounced of optimists, in the pre-war days, could never have reckoned upon the phenomenal profits of 1917, but must have considered such calculations and estimates as utopian. War economics, however, has made successful raids upon the impossible, and has boomed the industry to an unparalleled degree of intensity. Whether the year 1917 is the limit to such intensity, time alone will decide; but that a cycle of prosperity is ahead of it is a statement which every sane argument will ratify.

In order to take the correct bearings of the industry, it is essential to ascertain the financial position in general of the Bombay section of cotton mills (represented by 50 or 55 Companies quoted on our Stock Exchange) which forms about 40 per cent. of the capital and plant capacity of the all India mills, and in details of some of the well known companies. This section has netted for the year 1917 the colossal profit of about Rs. 5½ crores on the total paid up capital of Rs. 8 crores—a good average of nearly 70 per cent. Out of this amount about Rs. 2¾ crores have been paid out to the shareholders, and over 2 crores credited to the various Funds. The dividends work out to 34 per cent. of the face value of the scrips and about 14 per cent. of the current market quotations which are more than double of the paid up capital of 8 crores. To understand the significance of these figures, it must be remembered that the annual average of profits for the pre-war years of 1912-13-14 was about Rs. 1¼ crores, the paid up capital 7 crores, dividends 60 lakhs, and the market value of shares 9½ crores representing a premium of 35 per cent. The financial position of our companies has been considerably stabilized by substantial additions to their reserves, and was as follows on 31st December, 1917: Ordinary capital Rs. 8 crores, Preference capital about 1 crore, Funds 9 crores, actual Block cost 18 crores. This shows that the pre-war capital debt of Rs. 3 crores has been completely wiped off—the old figures being Rs. 7 crores of capital plus 6 crores of Funds, i.e., 13 crores as against Block cost of 16 crores. Thus a great deal of leeway has been made up, and the post-war years will find our concerns in the pink of financial health, fit for vigorous growth and development and capable of withstanding the strain and stress of arduous times.

The Best Managed Concerns.

Twenty prominent companies, whose scrips are also in great request, are selected for this purpose. If a few sound concerns are not included, it is because materials are not available for the period under review; and when the period is different no comparison is possible owing to the great disparity of conditions. Arranged according to the standard of management, they are as follows:—

Companies	Face Value of shares	Intrinsic value	Market value	% of Over or Under-estimation	Dividend paid	Return on market value
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%
Central India	500	1,550	2,450	58%O	70%	14%
Bombay United	250	590	900	53%O	98%	27%
Simplex	250	520	780	50%O	50%	16%
Pearl	250	400	600	50%O	30%	18%
Kohinoor	500	1,050	1,550	48%O	40%	13%
Madhowji	500	1,550	2,200	41%O	110%	25%
Indore Malwa	100	245	335	35%O	45%	14%
Bombay Dyeing	280	1,090	1,300	19%O	70%	13%
Finlay	250	425	500	17%O	20%	10%
Fazulbhoy	250	700	780	12%O	50%	16%
Century	100	420	440	5%O	60%	14%
Colaba	700	1,300	1,360	5%O	21%	11%
Svadeshi	500	1,890	1,940	3%O	58%	15%
Standard	500	1,875	1,875	.....	50%	13%
David	250	615	560	8%U	26%	11%
Crescent	100	260	235	10%U	40%	17%
Ahmedabad Adv.	500	1,400	1,275	14%U	26%	10%
Sholapur	1,000	8,000	8,000	.....	100%	13%
Phoenix	100	380	320	16%U	50%	16%
Manockji Petit	1,000	4,000	2,050	49%U	17%	8%

Over-estimation does not necessarily mean the highest premium as represented by the market value of shares. It means putting a higher value on the concern than its intrinsic worth for which there may be no reason or good reasons. It is justifiable under efficiency of management and plant, and its extent determined by the degree of such efficiency. Glancing at the above summary, it will be seen that the appraisement of a concern never goes by the rule of arithmetic. If it did, there would be almost no fluctuations, very little of forward business, practically no share market worth speaking of, and none of our new fledged broker princelings. It is the vagary and uncertainty of values that attract a big business and add piquancy to a market which would otherwise be as dull as ditch water. No doubt, some concerns are unduly cried up, others undeservedly howled down, but in several cases in spite of seeming disparity there is shrewd calculation behind. It would be too long to comment upon each, and rather odious to to individualise any. What we have to guard against is whether taken as a whole, we are on a fictitious basis for current valuation. From what follows it will be seen that ours is not an inflated Share Market.

Intrinsic worth.

In the appraisement of prosperous concerns like those mentioned above, the question of intrinsic worth is apparently a thorny one, as these never come under the hammer and are seldom wound up and therefore do not furnish any precedent to go upon. But as their plant, however old, is always kept in an up-to-date condition and as their goodwill is always an asset in addition to the value of the property, it will be safe to assume that the book value of the block account, influenced by the amount of capital debt or reserve, is a fairly reliable criterion of intrinsic worth. The premium upon their intrinsic worth due to goodwill etc., fluctuates according to the state of the industry and may disappear or even be converted into discount under adverse conditions. In the light of the above remarks, let us examine the present market value of 18 out of the 20 concerns (2 having commenced work after the war) in relation to their pre-war quotations, and decide whether the enhancement of values of shares is excessive or otherwise. The position works out as follows:—

Mill Co.'s Agents.		Actual Block Cost	Profit	Per cent to Block Cost	Capital Debtor Reseve
		Lks	Lks		Lks
Central India	Tata Sons	99	55	52%	95R
Svadeshi	Tata Sons	42½	22	52%	33R
Madhowji	Gokaldas Madhowji	42½	21½	50%	6R
Ahmedabad Adv.	Tata Sons	22	10	46%	6R
Bombay United	Khatau Makanji	40	17	43%	5D
Fazulbhoy	Currimbhoy Ebrahim	45½	17½	39%	6R
Pearl	Currimbhoy Ebrahim	33½	13	39%	2D
Simplex	D. M. Wadia & Co.	33	13	39%	8D
Crescent	Currimbhoy Ebrahim	37	13	35%	3R
Sholapur	Morarji Gokaldas	67	23	35%	...
Phoenix	Talakch & Shapurji	34	12	35%	3D
Bombay Dyg (excluding Dye work)	Nowroji Wadia Sons	99	31	32%	28R
Century	C. N. Wadia & Co.	77	23	30%	2D
Indor Malwa	Currimbhoy Ebrahim	41	12	29%	8R
Finlay	Js. Finlay & Co.	32	9	29%	2R
Standard	Tata Sons	44	12	28%	1R
Kohinoor	Killick Nixon	52	12½	24%	10D
David	Tata Sons	47	10	22%	12R
Manockji Petit	D. M. Petit Sons	148	32	22%	...
Colaba (excluding Land)	W. H. Brady & Co.	32	6	18%	1R

The percentage of earnings on the actual Block cost is the only available test of management, especially as these mills are engaged on different kinds of work. Profit per spindle or loom would be a good criterion of capacity of management in the event of uniformity of engagement. If the latter basis were adopted, mills producing more yarns and less cloth would be at a disadvantage, while those deriving additional profits from their dyeing and bleaching plants would show undeserved premium. It is not claimed that the system of calculating earnings on the block is infallible, because old well-established concerns who have renovated their plant by the purchase of new machines find their block cost unnecessarily swelled, and their management unfavourably affected, as will be seen in the case of David, Standard, and Colaba. In order to arrive at uniform conditions and thus ensure correctness of of comparison the figures under the Profit column have been altered by the addition of interest at 6 per cent. on the amount of capital debt per Company and by deducting a like amount from the profits of Companies having capital reserves (if no previous deduction has been made in the Reports of Companies in the shape of credits to Funds and debits to Profit and Loss Accounts). If materials could be worked up, embracing a period of operation for the last five years, it will be found that Central, Swadeshi, and Madhowji will continue to head the list for excellence of management. The first two and the Bombay Dyeing are also at the top from the stand point of financial stability in the form of huge capital reserves.

The Estimate of the Public.

How much importance does the investing public attach to the factor of management? To what extent is it influenced by sound calculations in appraising a concern? What are the component portions of prejudice and prepossession in the element of valuation? An answer to these questions is given by the column of percentage of over-estimation or otherwise of intrinsic value of each concern, in the abstract given below. The intrinsic value is arrived at by adding the amount of capital reserve to, or subtracting that of capital debt from, the actual block cost, and dividing the resultant figure by the actual number of shares.

	Pre-war 1912/14	1917.
	Crores.	Crores.
Block Cost	8	10
Capital Debt or Reserve	½D	1½R
Intrinsic Value	8½	11½
Share Quotations	7½	13¼
Premium or discount of shares over intrinsic value	15%D	15JP
Profit	1	3-2/3
Dividend returns on market Value	6%	6%

What are the conclusions to be drawn? The share values have risen by about Rs. 6 crores over the pre-war level. Of this amount Rs. 3 crores represent permanent addition by the building up of funds etc., as seen by comparison of figures under the heading of intrinsic value. This addition will be perpetuated irrespective of the future state of the industry. Consequently the ephemereal rise is represented by another 3 crores. Considering the fact that these Companies will earn more than this amount during the current year, considering the bright economic future beyond 1918, considering the handsome returns of dividends at the market rate, this rise forms a very modest instalment of the sum total of the actual measure of prosperity. It is illustrative of the sober and sound financial sense of the city. There have been and there will be periodical orgies of speculation, as well as panicky markets; but over these debacles and debris the financial instinct of the people ultimately scents the right path. Having established the fact that the structure of present values is in no way top heavy and that it could be raised yet higher, the next essential point is the consideration of contingent factors which might jeopardise these values.

War Obligations and Taxation.

Disavowal of responsibilities imposed by the war which has caused this industry to boom on an unprecedented scale is one of those factors. If, owing to it the mill companies which have built reserves by the crore, evade the full measure of their obligation towards the subscription of the new War Bonds and thus contribute little to stave off a situation which ultimately might have a disturbing effect upon their business and their securities they will have to thank themselves for any fall in values. The purchase of Bonds in the present exigency is as much a part and parcel of the commercial side of the company's transactions as the laying in of stocks of raw material at the right moment, and effectively insures their business and their profits against war risks. Those companies which do not fully avail themselves of their opportunity are not merely neglectful of arithmetic. If it did, there would be of the empire's interests but are guilty of unpardonable economic miscalculation detrimental to the industry in general and to their concerns in particular.

Another bogey by which the market is obsessed is that of war taxation in one form or the other. Whether it is coming or not is a matter which rests upon the knees of the gods of Simla, and upon the emergency of the financial situation. Even if it were to come, it would be harmless in its incidence upon the earnings of the industry. It will be paid by the consumer of fabrics, who, in this case, is the poor ryot. The manufacturer will tack this additional item on to his cost sheet, as he has done in the case of excise duty on cloth, and correspondingly put up his selling price. Owing to his improved financial condition and the present favourable economic situation of manufactured goods, he is in a better position to hold back his stuff and dictate his price. The wisdom of such taxation is, therefore, open to doubt. The case of jute, tea, iron and engineering industries rests on a different footing. The buyers of their products are rich industrial concerns and well-to-do individual consumers. But your crude economist will at once say "Limit the price of cloth by an Ordinance." Such an Ordinance, no doubt, would damage each and every manufacturer, and would, to a certain extent, be an advantage to the comparatively well-off town and city people who form a minority of India's population; but in practice it would not be far-reaching enough to operate favourably upon the village consumers those 250 million ignorant souls who are the least vocal and most uncomplaining of India's peoples. Will you have five hundred thousand argus officials or five hundred thousand committees to see that the Ordinance is thoroughly enforced in every selling both of the five hundred thousand villages of India? Will you have countless testing houses and an unlimited staff of trained experts, maintained at an exorbitant cost, to baffle the trickster of the trade who would pass off more starch than cloth within the prescribed maximum of prices, and would defraud the villager by the sale of more flimsy stuff so that he would have more yards to sell and consequently more monies to pocket for every pound weight of the material? The effect of the Ordinance would thus be a transfer of profiteering from the manufacturer to the middle man. It would therefore defeat its own object, and its imfacturer to the middle-man. It would evitable conclusion is that mere levy of war taxation should have little terror for the share market.

The Future.

Those who are pessimistic about the industry upon the advent of peace underrate the significance of the present economic factors, some of which will be prolonged into the first few post-war years. We need not recount them, as they are known to the man in the street and form the stock-in-trade of every operator on the Stock Exchange. When the black pall of war will have lifted, it will reveal a world in rags and tatters, which will have to be robed from head to foot in all the purity and whiteness of cotton. In view of tremendous post-war activities, almost every pie of our reserves will be sunk in brick and machinery. The question then will be: Shall we have have all these mills in India? Shall we permit all our resources to be left to the mercy of the same set of conditions? Shall we not take the cue from the astute Japanese who are planning huge mill extensions in China and not in their own country out of the gigantic reserves built by the Japanese joint stock companies during this boom? It is telling a thrice-told tale that China is the future El Dorado of the cotton industry. In Shanghai where is going to be centered the cottonocracy of the world, there are to-day no more looms than are owned by the Manecji Co. We have large commercial interests in that country; we have credit among the Chinese as clean and as white as that of any firstrate European nation; there we have hongs of the Tatas, Sassoons, Currimbhoys names well known in the annals of our mill industry. It is up to them to erect monuments of India's industrial enterprize on the banks of the Huangpu and the Yangtse. These undertakings will not merely be the criteria of successful industrialism but of India's capacity which will raise her in the esteem of the outer world. Our politicians can make a self-governing India. But it is the role of our industrialists to make a greater India.

S. H. B.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WARNING UNDER CONSIDERATION.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION TO BE PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The Government of India have received no intimation as yet as to the date on which the Secretary of State will make his first statement about Indian reforms. It is likely, however, that some announcement may be expected early as it is believed that Mr. Montagu has taken with him a fully worked out scheme of political reforms for India.

It may be remembered that sometime ago a statement was made in the House of Commons that the Government of India was considering the question of the working of local self-government in India in all its details. A comprehensive resolution on the subject will be published this week covering the entire ground. It will, of course, be necessary that the policy of local self-government should be brought into line with the larger question of constitutional reforms.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION IN MADRAS.

MEASURES TO STIMULATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 20.

A meeting was held on Friday at Government House, Madras, the Governor presiding, to discuss what measures should be taken to stimulate the production of the munitions of war in the Madras Presidency. Mr. C. A. Innes, Controller of Munitions, Madras circle, gave an account of the work which was being done for the Indian Munitions Board in Madras and suggested the formation of an advisory committee to assist the local officer of the Munitions Board and to cooperate with them in utilising to the fullest possible extent the resources of the presidency for war work. It was finally decided that an advisory committee with full discretion as to its methods of procedure should be constituted.

A RETIRED MAGISTRATE SENTENCED

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 20.

Rao Sahib Lalchand Hasomal, retired Mukhtiarkar and first class Magistrate of Hyderabad was on Friday last sentenced by the city Magistrate, Hyderabad to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 1,000 intentionally making false statements before the Special Deputy Income-tax Collector to evade payment of legitimate assessment. The accused, had retired after thirtyone years' meritorious service and was receiving pension of Rs. 150 per month.

The Store-keeper of the Central Stamp Office, Karachi has lodged a complaint with the Karachi Cantonment Police against a Mahomedan clerk of the stamp office who is alleged to have embezzled, Rs. 500 of Government money and disappeared. The accused was an acting stamp vendor at the Karachi Small Causes Court.

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THREE MONTHS FOR SATISFYING HUNGER

(Continued from page 4.)

was already late, he did not want them. (Witness produced a list in Court.)

Almonds—one seer; Pestachio—one seer; 'Alubokhra'—one seer; "Govindobhog" Rice; 10 seers Suji, Sugar, etc.

Sarat Sen, Inspector, Jamshedali Pandit Monoranjan Basu, D. I. Chittagong and Mahomed Ismail (S. I. Calcutta Police) deposed also.

Government Pleader: It was an intentional violation of the rule.

Mohini said: I have nothing to say. Sudhir said: My instruction papers have been taken away: the police have prepared their case upon that; so I have nothing further to add.

Judgment was reserved for the next day. (It has since been delivered, awarding three months to Mohini and two months to Sudhir.)

THIRD BATCH OF DETENUS.

Suresh Babu read out the charge: We, the Commissioners charge you (Ashu and others) as follows: That you, on the 9th April, at or near Char Lawrence, in violation of the order of Government that you must reside at Char Lawrence, Police Station Ramgati, until further orders, left the place and thereby committed an offence punishable under rule 5 framed under the Defence of India Act. IV of 1915 within the cognisance of this Tribunal. We hereby direct that you take your trial.

They all pleaded not guilty.

CHAR LAWRENCE: AN EARTHLY PARADISE

The first witness in this case was Mr. Saxe, the Magistrate of Noakhali. He said: I went to Char Lawrence with the Superintendent of Police and a gentleman from Noakhali by the name of Ambica Bannerji. The place is quite open and quite high and I think it is quite a suitable place for settlement. There are tanks for wate and the water is as good as in any other part of the country—what we generally see in this country. There is one shop on the bank of the tank and there is a hat about two miles off. Apparently all the necessaries of life are available. I was told that milk sells at 11 or 12 seers a rupee (Accused Ashu). Three or four of them gave me an account as to how much they spent in the previous months. They are rough estimates, Ashu for this (The District Magistrate here produced the slips of rough estimates) showing that his expenditure was exactly Rs. 25. Yes, they complained to me—they had different complaints but mainly on the question of money. Ashu was satisfied, he did not complain. A Sub-Inspector was in charge of the camp, and he told us that he provided each detenu with fuel at the cost of Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 a month at the cutside. Fish is not obtainable there regularly, but when it is got it is extremely cheap. One of the detenus got fish from Bhowaniganj. Ashu's account shows an item of "fish Rs. 2 a month." It all depends on the time of the year. Pigeons and eggs were very cheap and very plenty. They said that they spent Rs. 2 a month for eggs. There is a doctor there—a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. There was delay in getting medicines, the medicines arrived on the 5th of April. They all got advance before they went. The climate is very healthy I should think. I do not know if there are snakes more than anybody else knows. There is no jungle—it is quite high. Their houses are very strongly constructed, and Ambica Babu was entirely satisfied with them. They were supplied with a table and a chair, and cooking things, I believe, were supplied by the S. P. before they went there. They said, they had no place to keep the fuel dry in the rains. I think one of them wanted a veranda to his house. Harihar wanted a fence round the raised spot on which his house was built. They wanted latrines and other extra things. We made arrangements for keeping their fuel dry. They were provided with latrines. I asked them why they had all left. They said they had done so of their own free will (Magistrate here produced some slips of the paper which were statements of the four accused, saying that they had complaint against the Police.) They refused to make any other statement and would keep them for the Tribunal. They definitely stated that they had no complaint against the Police.

A Muhammadan Sub-Inspector from Calcutta deposed having served a notice of internment.

Madhab Rau, who was in charge of the Thana at Char Lawrence on the day of occurrence (19th April), deposed as to what happened on that day. He said: Notice was served on the four accused of the first and second batch that they were to be prosecuted. After that all the detenus met at Ashu's house, they had a dinner that day. They sold to him all their rice and dal and so forth. They procured tickets for steamer through their servants and boarded the steamer with lathis in their hands. Ashu told him that if he resisted there would be 302 cases. He made this known to the Excise Inspector on the steamer, and when they came to the other side at Farasganj, they met Superintendent of Police and the Collector. He left only one constable in charge and with the rest and with arms and ammunition he escorted the detenus.

Prosecution had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

(Note at this stage the Reporter sent by the Calcutta Civil Rights Committee left Chittagong).

The following sentences were passed, we understand, against the accused:

FIRST CASE.

1. Anath Bandhu Ghose, for having food with Harihar three months' rigorous imprisonment.

2. Harihar Mukherji, for giving food to Anath Bandhu, three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CASE.

3. Mohini Mohana Samanta for having food with Sudhir Kumar Ray, three months' rigorous imprisonment

4. Sudhir Kumar Ray, for giving food to Mohini, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIRD CASE—5, 6, 7, 8.

Ashutosh Roy and 3 others, for leaving Char Lawrence with the Sub-Inspector of Police alleging the place to be uninhabitable, four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mohini Mohan Samanta complained to the Counsel that he was kept in a solitary cell in the Chittagong Gaol, that he did not partake of any food for seven days in succession, and that he took opium to end his life, but that medical assistance in time saved his life.

GUJARAT NOTES.

A BARODA CIRCULAR.

(From a correspondent.)

May 16.

The talatis of the Kaira District have given intimation to the Government to see their way to granting them an all round increase to enable them to tide over the present era of high prices, before June 1st. In the absence of a favourable consideration of their appeal on or before the day specified all the talatis will resign their appointments. The request for increment is so just that the Government of Bombay will do well to meet the petitioners' wishes with generosity and promptness.

WELL DONE, BARODA.

When all India vibrates with ideals of freedom, the Dewan Saheb of the Baroda State has thought fit to place an embargo on all expression of opinion contrary to the conclusions at which the infallible wisdom of the authorities arrive. Henceforward, it will be impossible for the servants and pensioners of the State to speak their minds on any subject which savours of nationalism, nor will they be allowed to attend any public meeting where national ideals are advocated. Their wings are further clipped by placing it beyond their power to ventilate their grievances through the medium of the public press. One cannot help regretting that such a model State should have lent itself to a course of conduct so thoroughly, so glaringly discordant with its traditions.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL LIBRARIES.

As many as fifty-seven villages in the various districts in Gujarat have libraries of their own started by the public spirited activities of the Gujarat Educational Association. The well-known philanthropist of Ahmedabad, Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas having offered a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the upkeep of village libraries, the Association has decided to add a grant of sixty rupees to the amount of thirty rupees collected locally in a village of over three thousand inhabitants; the membership of such libraries will be open to any man or woman who consents to pay an annual subscription of rupee one at least. Such libraries will not be registered and its affairs will be managed by a committee of three to seven members elected in the village. It is hoped that the philanthropists of Gujarat will "do their bit" in making the scheme a success financially.

BOGRA OUTRAGE.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The following incident in connection with the Bogra anarchical outrage, in which Sub-Inspector, Hariday Moitra was shot dead, is reported. Since the day of the murder, Mr. Burt, Police Superintendent and his wife had been constantly coming to the house of the deceased. A most pathetic scene took place when Mr. and Mrs. Burt came to see the wife and children of the deceased. At the time of their departure from Bogra, addressing the wife of the deceased Mr. Burt said: "If we can succeed in arresting the murderer and give him his desserts, we hope it will pacify your feelings to some extent." To this the unfortunate lady replied that as her loss was irreparable and as she herself was feeling how unfortunate she has become by the death of her husband, she only wished that Heaven might avert that calamity to the family of the murderer, and in a suppliant mood gave out that she would ever pray that the murderer might not be found out and punished, as nothing on earth could make her happy, after what had happened to her. Mr. Burt, then addressing his wife, exclaimed, "Look here, how nobly she has said: "Vindictiveness, even in a case like this, has not found a place in the bleeding heart of a Hindu lady."

"TENANTS WAKE UP."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to accord this article its space in your well read journal for the information of all persons who are daily being threatened by avaricious and unscrupulous landlords, and their "legal" advisers.

It is a great shame that in these days of enlightenment, intimidation of inoffensive tenants should be the order of the day. But tenants are in most cases to blame for giving way to the empty threats hurled at them with impunity by pompous pleaders, who, in some cases, have several letters of the alphabet behind their names, supporting their evident intelligence.

Though one can hardly blame these learned gentlemen for aiding landlords in their shameful conduct, still one expects something intelligible to come from the pen of a graduate pleader, whereas, some letters received by tenants display either very deep ignorance, or, which is more likely, intentional and wicked misapplication of the Act for the purpose of intimidating them. Let those who have not grasped the meaning of the Act read it over again,—it is quite simple.

I am convinced that very few tenants are aware that the Rent Act does not permit an all-round increase of 10 per cent., but, only in cases where the landlord has had to pay increased municipal rates, or where expenditure on structural alteration or improvement has been incurred, submitting in either case a written statement to the tenant, showing such reasons, *vide* clause 7 of the Act. Under no other circumstances is an increase permissible.

Landlords who have failed to comply with the provisions of the above clause can be compelled to refund all such rent as has been paid in excess, with the alternative of the same being recovered by the tenant from the monthly rent, at any time within a period of six months after the date of payment, as is allowed by clause 12 of the Act.—Yours, etc.,

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If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, ot any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices:—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

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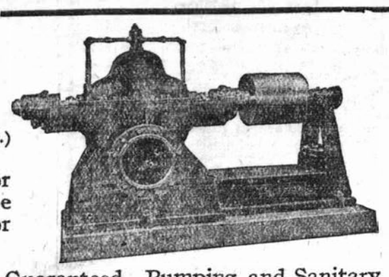
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